The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6020.
NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1871.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

Progress of the Bombardment of the French Capital.

Chanzy Making Desperate Efforts to Relieve the City.

A German Attack in Force Near Havre—Result Unknown.

Apparently Friendly Relations Between Austria and Prussia.

Significant English Comment on the Alabama Claims.

Jules Favre Ignores the Proposed Eastern Conference.

Organization of a New Spanish Cabinet.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Progress of the Bombardment of Paris—The Object of It—A Crisis Approaching—French Arms From a German Town—Illness of Bismarck.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A special correspondent at Versailles writes on the 2d as follows: The bombardment of the forts on the north-east of Paris continues vigorously and uninterruptedly. The return fire is weak, especially from Noisy and Rosny; and the destruction of the forts is certain. It is believed that the attack is intended to prevent a sortie from that side, and is only preliminary to a general bombardment.

A CLIMAX APPROACHING.

Events are evidently pressing toward a climax. Information here leads to the belief that CHAUZY is making a desperate effort to advance on Paris via Chartres.

FRENCH FAILURE PREDICTED.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* thinks the further resistance of Paris will be brief, and that food will fail before the end of the present month.

DISSENSION IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Reports from Paris state that serious quarrels exist between the members of the Government; and also that deep resentment is expressed against some of the acts of the delegates at Bordeaux.

FRENCH ARMS FROM PRUSSIA.

Considerable excitement has been created here at the exposure of the fact that the manufacturers of Solingen have been as active as the English manufacturers in supplying arms to the French. [Solingen is a town of Rhenish Prussia, fourteen miles east south-east of Dusseldorf. It contains about 8,000 inhabitants, who are all engaged in the manufacture of swords, bayonets and cutlery.]

ILLNESS OF BISMARCK.

BISMARCK has been confined to bed for the past few days with a bad cold. He is now recovering.

GERMAN DISPATCHES.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 5.—A heavy fog prevailed all day yesterday, and prevented an attack on the forts.

Gen. VON GOEBEN has dispersed FAIDHERBE's army.

The reports that Gen. DE CHAUZY is advancing are confirmed.

JULES FAVRE refuses to leave Paris.

STARVATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A letter from an American in Paris, dated Dec. 12, says the French will not come into that Chinese arrangement. The worse their diaster, the more determined they seem. I think that bombardment is now out of the question. We are to be starved out, and in that way it will take some weeks yet for the Prussians to get possession of the city.

A Battle Near Havre—The Result Unknown—Faidherbe's Victory Confirmed—Miscellaneous.

HAVRE, Jan. 4—Evening.—The Prussians, in force, attacked the French on the left bank of the Seine today. The result is not yet known. No particulars of the battle have come in.

THE FIGHT NEAR ARRAS.

LILLE, Jan. 4.—The battle fought by the Army of the North, on the 3d inst., resulted in a great victory for our arms. Gen. FAIDHERBE reports that the fighting lasted ten hours, and that he expelled the Prussians from all their positions and occupied the villages held by them in the morning. The losses on both sides were heavy. The villages of Bapaume and Dehargnies were totally destroyed.

RAILWAY TRAVEL RESTORED.

Railway travel between Lille and Cambrai has been restored.

HEROIC RESISTANCE.

The fortress of Péronne, in the Department of the Somme, has been nearly destroyed by the bombardment which commenced last week, but still holds out.

A GARIBALDIAN SKIRMISH.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Garibaldians claim a victory in a skirmish at Maultay, on the 2d, over 800 Germans.

LYONS.

LYONS, Jan. 4.—Col. TRAPPOLI has been authorized to form a corps of 12,000 men of all arms.

PARIS.

Extract from a Private Letter by Balloon—What the People Eat.

The following letter, written by a lady in Paris, was forwarded by balloon beyond the German lines, and has just been received in this City:

PARIS, Dec. 12, 1870.

We are not starving, although on limited rations, but we cannot have our wish. We have flour, wine, cheese, &c., enough for several months, and I have no doubt many more things may be brought to light, hid away in caves. My grocer had several thousand hams hid away, not to be sold until they would command 100f. each. There are thousands of grocers who have tongues, beef, butter, lard, pork, &c., in the same way. Wine was never so cheap. Flour has not risen, it being twelve sous a pound. People are certainly eating rats and cats; but rats, the gentlemen tell me, are better than rabbit—in fact between rabbit and squirrel. Cats have always been eaten in Paris, and are better than rabbit. I eat no meat whatever, for since I have seen those fearful wounds at the Ambulance I cannot touch meat. Luckily I found a lot of corn, succotash, cranberries and oysters, also hominy and Bourbon whisky, so I got along very well. The confectioners' shops are full of cakes and pies. There are apples and pears in plenty. So that when you hear starvation cry, there is no need, only fresh meat cannot be had every day; in lieu they give us codfish, herrings, pork, &c. I have cream every day for my tea; only we have to pay double for everything except the rations. There are plenty of cabs and omnibuses running; so there are plenty of horses yet. The city is perfectly quiet, and you would suppose the French had always lived in a republic. We hear of no robberies or outrages. I hope they will send our ambulance a part, at least, of the Fair money. We need it. I have a bad cold from sitting up with the wounded the night of the last battle. It snowed hard, and I went from tent to tent, (which are well heated,) through the snow-storm, and, of course, was laid up. We are having very bad weather. The streets are all ice and snow—no horses out; and, although we have four, and I do not know how many carriages, we have to go on foot. I drive twice a day generally, for, when the siege is up, we give up our establishments. We are protecting American property, and, unless in use, fear they might be seized for food. They say when they are pinched they shall seize everything, except that belonging to the Legations.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Von Beust's Reply to Bismarck's Note on Germany—Austrian Disinclination to Discuss the Treaty of Prague—Restoration of the German Empire Gratifying to Austria—Prussian Friendship for Austria.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Baron VON BEUST, in his reply to the dispatch of Count BISMARCK, notifying the Cabinet at Vienna of the completion of German unity, and expressing the hope that good relations established between the two countries by the Treaty of Prague will continue, acknowledges the sentiment of gratification with which the Austrian Government notices the Chancellor's friendly allusions to the treaty, but he prefers not to enter at the present moment on a formal discussion of the features of that compact. The Baron passes to the consideration of the restoration of the German Empire, and takes the stand-point that the unity of Germany accomplished under the leadership of Prussia is an act of historical significance and of paramount importance. He affirms that the restoration of the German Empire is not only received with satisfaction by the people of Austria, but is personally gratifying to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. Austria, he continues, sincerely wishes to cultivate the friendship of Germany. This would be a pledge of enduring union and lasting peace. The glorious history of the HAPSBURGS, linked with the history of Germany, will be remembered by the Emperor only with feelings of the warmest sympathy and with the best wishes for the future of the German nation.

AMITY.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The *Provinzial Correspondenz* in a leading article expresses the warmest feelings of amity for Austria.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Alabama Claims—Reported New Phase—Prussia Becoming Interested—The London Times Anxious for a Settlement—The Eastern Question—Turkey and Egypt.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—It is rumored that a Prussian courier has been captured by the Francs-Tireurs, near the Belgian frontier, and that on his person were found dispatches urging the United States to press the *Alabama* claims. The report is hardly credited here. The London *Times* of this morning has an article on the *Alabama* claims question, in which it says: "England only desires, by fair concessions and a frank allowance, to bring about the settlement of this foolish quarrel, which alienates two great nations allied by blood and sympathy."

JULES FAVRE AND THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—JULES FAVRE has informed Count BISMARCK, through the medium of Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, that he knows nothing of the European Conference, and will not leave Paris to attend it.

ANOTHER VERSION.

The *Times* says that WASHBURNE, at BISMARCK'S request, informed JULES FAVRE that a safe conduct would be granted to FAVRE to enable him to attend the London Conference. FAVRE replied that he knew nothing of the Conference, and that he would not leave Paris.

THE SULTAN AND THE KHEDIVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 4.—The Porte contradicts the report of serious difficulties with the Viceroy of Egypt.

THE FIRST ATTACK ON GEN. SCHENCK.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The *Times* says that Gen. SCHENCK, representing the best and most honorable section of the dominant party in the United States, is one of the most useful Representatives that America could send, and hopes for a settlement without compromising England's honor, that will satisfy the legitimate claims of the United States in respect to the *Alabama* claims and other national irritabilities now eliminated, after which only international interests remain.

The New Spanish Ministry—The Austrian Financial Difficulties—Mr. Gladstone and the Pope—Arrival of the United States Steamer Guerriere at Lisbon.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The New Spanish Cabinet has been completed as follows:

SERRANO, President of the Council.
MARTOS, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
MONTERO RIOS, Minister of Justice.
BERANGER, Minister of Marine.
SAGASTA, Minister of the Interior.
ULLOA, Minister of Public Works.
AYALA, Minister of the Colonies.

AUSTRIAN FINANCES.

LONGAY soon returns to Vienna, having arranged the financial difficulties.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE POPE.

The Presbytery of Belfast, Ireland, have denounced Mr. GLADSTONE for the interest displayed by him in the welfare of the Pope.

THE GUERRIERE AT LISBON.

Surgeon WALES, of the United States steam frigate *Guerriere*, notifies the London agency of the New-York Associated Press of the arrival of that vessel at Lisbon yesterday. All well on board. The *Guerriere* was last from New-York, and joins the European Squadron.

Assault on President Grant's Brother.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 4.

Mr. ORVILLE GRANT, brother of the President, was assaulted and robbed on Clark-street, near Washington, at an early hour yesterday morning. He and some friends had been into the restaurant of Mr. ATWOOD, near Hooley's Opera-house, and partaken of some oysters. Complaining of feeling unwell soon after, Mr. ATWOOD told him he had better go out and get some fresh air. When but a few yards from the door of the restaurant, some unknown person struck him on the nose and he fell. Several of his friends, who found him lying on the sidewalk, carried him to the Dearborn Theatre saloon, where his face was washed, and the gash on his nose ascertained to be only flesh deep. When he reached his home he found that his watch and revolver had been stolen. The statement in a morning paper that Mr. ATWOOD struck him, is incorrect, Mr. ATWOOD not knowing anything about the matter for an hour after its occurrence. As Mr. ATWOOD was the last person seen by Mr. GRANT, he no doubt associated him with his assailant, and hence made the statement that Mr. ATWOOD knocked him down.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Boot and Shoe Trade Difficulty—Appraisement of the Cincinnati Times—Reported Poisoning of Reil, of Red River Notoriety—Breach of Promise.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Some of the morning newspapers, having given currency to a report that the wholesale shoe-dealers of the city had combined to reduce the wages and control the labor of traveling salesmen, the dealers today issued a card denying the story, and saying it had no foundation in fact. The report, however, caused considerable excitement among salesmen generally, and a meeting of employes was contemplated. About a month ago a Boot and Shoe Dealers' Association was formed, having for its objects the reduction of freights and the regulation of matters of general interest. This circumstance, and the further one that a few salesmen have since been thrown out of employment, were the materials out of which the reporters made the story that caused so much commotion. The dealers say that the reduction or the regulation of salaries was never broached in any meeting of the Association.... According to the returns made to the Probate Court today, the press, machinery, type, &c., of the Cincinnati *Daily Times* were appraised at $60,000, and the good-will at $140,000.... The funeral of the late H. V. HORTON, Grand Scribe, Sons of Temperance, which took place today, was numerously attended. All the Sons of Temperance Societies participated.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—The house of Mrs. DREW, a widow, at Plainview, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Her baby perished in the flames, and the mother was fatally injured.... A rumor is afloat that REIL, of Red River notoriety, has been poisoned.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 5.—The celebrated case of FREDERICA RIEHL, a girl of twenty-one years, against ROBERT BARNES, of this city, seventy-two years old, worth $560,000, for breach of promise and seduction, damages laid at $50,000, was concluded at 11 o'clock last night, at Princeton, the jury rendering a verdict for the defendant. The trial lasted for five days, and was of a most sensational character.

Renomination of Mr. Morrill in Maine for the United States Senate—A Heavy Libel Suit.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 5.—In the Republican caucus to-night Hon. LOT M. MORRILL was renominated for United States Senator by a vote of 105, to 34 for Gen. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, and 1 for Collector WASHBURN, of Portland. Mr. MORRILL's nomination was made unanimous.

HARTFORD, Jan. 5.—Hon. S. W. KELLOGG, member of Congress from the Second District, has commenced a libel suit against Dr. J. J. JACQUES, of Waterbury, claiming $50,000 damages. Mr. KELLOGG charges JACQUES with the authorship of various slanderous letters concerning him, which have been published from time to time in different journals.

The Home Insurance Company—Another Meeting.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5.—At an adjourned meeting of the Home Insurance Company to-day, it appeared that the reinsurance fund had been made up; but it also appeared certain that the new capital stock would not be subscribed. The losses of the Company in December were very heavy. The whole matter was referred back to the Directors, with authority to take discretionary action for the safety of the creditors. This will probably lead to an assignment. The policy holders in the Company will probably surrender their policies, and insure elsewhere for self-protection.

THE EAST.

Congressional Nominations in New-Hampshire—State Politics—Work at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5.—At the Third District Congressional Convention, held at Lebanon this afternoon, Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN, of Keene, received the nomination on the first ballot, having 142 out of 226 votes.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 5.—The nomination of PIKE for Governor is well received here, and it is thought probable that he will receive the temperance nomination also. The Democrats of this section will urge the nomination of ALBERT R. HATCH, of this city, for Governor.... Workmen are being taken in at the Navy-yard again, and it is said that a large force is to be employed.

The Great Western Telegraph Company—Suit for a Receiver.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 5.—Chief-Justice WILLIAMS, of the Circuit Court of this city, has been engaged since Wednesday in the case of ZERWILLIGERS & CO. *vs.* The Great Western Telegraph Company, in which the complainants sue for a receiver.

It will occupy the Court for the rest of the week. Among the depositions read was that of JOSIAH SNOW, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and also one of the principal originators of the enterprise, in which it is shown that three out of the five of the corporators of the Company owned only one share of the stock each. The valuation, which was $25 per share, and on which, up to the present time, no payment has been received by the Company. Mr. SNOW subscribed for 2,000 shares and assigned the whole to SEELAH REEVES, the contractor for building the lines, before making any payment on the stock. SEELAH REEVES took the balance of the stock of the Company, 117,997 shares, as the basis for his contract, but never directly paid in money on his subscription, and afterward executed the first deed of the same to SNOW. The names of prominent business men in the city were advertised as Directors of the Company on circulars, the majority of whom, according to Mr. SNOW's testimony, did not own $1 of the stock, nor subscribe therefor; and of the few who did subscribe, but a small number ever paid up their assessmenss.

SEELAH REEVES, the contractor, deposed that no books showing disbursements were made by him, but that he made out his bill for work done from time to time, and handed it to the Company. Up to the 1st of January, 1870, $126,550 92 had been expended by the Company, through the contractor, for the completion of about 430 miles of line.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Chinese Testimony Case—A Remarkable Character.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The case of the People against BRADY, on which the Supreme Court, yesterday, decided against the validity of the Fifteenth Amendment, will be taken immediately to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error.

SANGUINETTI, alias the "Gutter Snipe," who became crazed on the failure of ADAMS & CO., fifteen years ago, and who has since lived on refuse picked up in the streets, and sleeping under the bushes on Lone Mountain ever since—one of the most noted characters of San Francisco—was sent to the Insane Asylum today.

Death of a Seducer at the Hand of His Victim's Brother—Another Fatal Shooting Case—Chinese Testimony in the California Courts—Made Land in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—MURPHY, the seducer, died from his wound last night.... C. A. FLEWELLYN, clerk in a hotel at Gilroy, was shot, it is supposed fatally, by B. ROBINSON, the railroad agent, yesterday. FLEWELLYN had charged ROBINSON with being a defaulter. ....The California Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of The People *vs.* BRADY, reversed the decision of the lower Court and ordered a new trial, on the ground that the defendant was convicted on Chinese testimony, under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The Court holds that the amendments cannot affect, and do not abrogate or annul, a State law regulating the practice in the Courts of law. Judge RHODES, Democrat, alone dissents. The opinion covers 100 pages folio.... WILLIAM COLEMAN resigned the Presidency of the Merchants' Exchange Bank today, at the request of the Directors, and LEVI STEVENS was elected to the place.... The sales of the made lands on San Francisco Bay, forfeited by the first purchasers, were resumed today, and realized from 50 to 75 per cent. of the original purchase money. The weather continues dry, and there is great anxiety for rain throughout the State.

BONDED GOODS.

Difficulties Encountered by Transportation Companies—Proposed Modification of the Regulations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The following correspondence has taken place in reference to the transportation of goods in bond:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1870.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to direct your attention to the rules and regulations issued by you under the direct importation act of July 14, 1870. Transportation companies complain that, under the regulations of the Treasury Department, dated Oct. 1, 1870, they are prevented from carrying any other goods in a car containing bonded goods, though the latter may occupy never so small a space. That in consequence of this rule, they cannot afford to carry bonded goods at all, and the practical effect of the law is destroyed. If such is the true construction to be placed on the said regulations, I beg leave to suggest a modification, so as to permit, at least, through freights to be carried in the same car, between the same terminal points, believing that such modification could entail no additional risks whatever upon the Government. The transportation companies seem to be under the impression also, that they are to be burdened with numerous inspectors upon cars, vessels and along their route, the expense of which under the law would devolve upon them. The rules and regulations, so far as I can see, do not indicate to what extent the Treasury Department expects to make use of that power. It has also been claimed that the Treasury Department requires iron cars to be constructed for the purpose of carrying bonded goods under this law, of which, however, I find no mention in the printed regulations. Trusting you may be able to remove real or supposed difficulties in the way of a practical operation of the law, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

(Signed.) G. A. FINKELNBURG.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 4, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 29th ult., in which you direct my attention to the rules and regulations issued by the Treasury Department, as required by the Importation act of July 14, 1870. In that letter you call my attention to two features in the regulations which you regard as difficulties in the way of the practical operations of the law. The first of these is that under the regulations transportation companies are prevented from carrying any goods in a car containing the bonded goods, though the latter may occupy ever so small a space, and you suggest such a modification as will permit other freights to be carried between the same terminal points in the same car with the bonded goods. Should the business between the ports of first arrival and ports of entry named in this act of July 14, 1870, be as large as is anticipated by me, the difficulties arising from the regulations to which you call my attention will be of unfrequent occurrence only, and I believe that a careful examination will satisfy you the proposition as presented in your letter would increase materially the risk to the Government. Acting upon your suggestion I have, however, ascertained the size of the doors of the box-cars ordinarily used in the country, and find that they are sufficiently large to receive a case or car which may be five feet in height, five feet in width, and about seven feet in length. The suggestion I make is that railroad companies which may enter into bonds for the transportation of goods, under the act of July 14, 1870, shall provide themselves with a sufficient number of cars as large as can be conveniently placed in an ordinary box car, and that these smaller cars should be made of iron, and so arranged as to allow the use of the Treasury lock, the larger to be placed under the lock also. Such an arrangement, I think, will answer all the purposes of the Government, and enable the railroads to transport small quantities of goods when the quantity offered is insufficient for the freight of a large car, and this without much additional cost to the railroads. Should this plan appear to be satisfactory, I am prepared to modify the regulations accordingly. You state, secondly, that the transportation companies seem to be under the impression also, that they are to be burdened with numerous inspectors upon the cars and vessels along their routes, the expense of which, under the law, would devolve upon them. It is true that the regulations provide for the appointment of inspectors at stations along the route and upon the trains, but it is not anticipated by the Department that, in ordinary cases, such inspectors will be needed. It is presumed that goods deposited in the cars at New-York for example, will be transported to the place of destination without any other supervision than that which the transportation companies furnish; but it was thought prudent to reserve to the Government the right to appoint inspectors that, in extraordinary or unusual cases, where the risk might be great, or there might be reason to suspect fraud, the Government should be able to protect its interests. It is not anticipated that the burden of this regulation will interfere in the least with the business of the country. You also state it has been claimed that the Treasury Department requires iron cars to be constructed for the purpose of carrying bonded goods under the law, and you add, "of which, however, I find no mention in the printed regulations." This latter statement, or apprehension, is without any foundation whatever. The Department expects that the railway companies will use for the present, at the least, ordinary box cars in good order. Assuming that your letter contains, as I believe it does, a full statement of all the objections which can be urged against the existing regulations, it is clear that there is in them, when modified as proposed, no serious difficulty in the way of business contemplated by the act of July 14, 1870. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Weather at Summit Mount.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—7 P. M.—Barometer 23.088, being a change since last report of minus .098. Thermometer 14° above zero, being a change since last report of plus 27°. Relative humidity, .63. Wind, south. Velocity of wind, forty-two miles per hour. Weather mild and clear.

BANGOR, Me. Jan. 5.—Thermometer this morning 17° below zero in this city; 31° below at Winn and 25° at Lincoln. At this time, (10½ P. M.) it is 36° above in this city. Rain fell this afternoon.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the third story of TALCOTT & POST's building, and burned through two floors. A few hundred dollars will cover the damage to the building, but GAY & HASTINGS, dry-goods dealers on the first floor, suffer serious loss, as the whole of their stock was drenched with water. The property is fully insured.

READING, Penn., Jan. 5.—REID, MILLER & CO.'s hat factory was burned this morning. The loss is $15,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The failure of ROSS & GOSSAGE, a heavy retail dry-goods firm, on State-street, is reported. Payment stopped Saturday. The amount of claims outstanding is $40,000, on which the firm offer fifty cents on the dollar.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 5.—Mr. ROWELL, of the firm of ROWELL & BUTTERFIELD, of Haverhill, Mass., was arrested today, while endeavoring to make his way into Canada, with $10,000 belonging to the firm and its creditors. He is in jail here.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—RICHARD S. CARSON, aged twenty-one, fell through a hoistway while handling flour in the loft of a store on State-street, today, and was killed. He belonged to Seaville, Cape May County, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The first boat of the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Association, was placed upon the ice, today. Arrangements will soon be perfected for a novel race.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 4.—An explosion of gas occurred in the Swift Blast Furnace at Newport, yesterday, by which SIMON EPPERLEY, M. KANE, JOHN HAMILTON and JOHN REITZ were severely burned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5.—The emancipation proclamation was celebrated here last night, at the National Hall, by a very large gathering.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 5.—The distillery of MCCREERY & MINER, of Kansas City, was burned on Monday last. Loss, $30,000; insured for $18,000.

WASHINGTON.

Healing the Differences in Missouri—The Paraguayan Difficulties—More of San Domingo—Senator Sprague's Alleged Contraband Traffic—Codification of the Postal Laws—Montana War Claims—An Extra Allowance to Gen. Schenck—The Statue of Lincoln.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The news from Missouri of the probability of a complete union of the Republican factions, in the nominations for officers of the Legislature is received here with a great deal of satisfaction. Even as it is, the union of the two wings will hardly avail to prevent the election of a Democratic Senator, but it is quite a victory to have healed the divisions. The President and his Cabinet have cordially co-operated to this end. Representative DYER left here last week, authorized by the President, through the Postmaster-General, to make a statement to the Missouri Republicans, that if a union could be effected for future action, it would be heartily seconded here. Certain false statements have recently appeared, to the effect that the Postmaster-General had refused to recognize Messrs. ASPER, BOYD and FINKELNBURG as Republican Representatives and to accord them influence accordingly. On the contrary, he has simply asked these gentlemen if they propose to co-operate with the Republican Party in the future, and upon their assurance that they do, they are receiving their former consideration. Mr. BOYD, one of the members mentioned, addressed a letter to Mr. CRESWELL to know what his status at the Department was. He was assured yesterday that he had only to continue to be in the future loyal to the party to find his status unchanged.

EXTRA ALLOWANCE TO MINISTER SCHENCK.

The House, with great unanimity, today passed a resolution granting an extra allowance of $2,500 per year to Gen. SCHENCK while he should occupy the position of Minister to Great Britain, for the purpose of employing an amanuensis, in consequence of the disability of his hand from wounds received in battle.

THE PARAGUAY DIFFICULTIES.

The House today was excessively dull. Almost immediately after the reading of the journal, Judge ORTH called up the special order, being the report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs on the Paraguayan difficulties, made to the House at the last session. Nearly the whole afternoon was occupied in a dolorous song of a speech by Gov. SWANN, from the minority of the Committee, whose report proposes to censure Minister WASHBURN for alleged failure to perform his duty, while that of the majority censures the naval officers, DAVIS and GODON, for not doing theirs, and lets WASHBURN alone. Except so far as the example of Congress may be of service as a warning, the matter possesses but little interest now. The previous question will be called on the resolutions to-morrow at 1½ o'clock.

DEMOCRATIC INFORMATION ON SAN DOMINGO.

Gen. BUTLER is after some old facts from Democratic authority concerning the annexation of San Domingo. He introduced a resolution just before adjournment this evening calling for the reports of JOHN HOGAN, sent as Commissioner to San Domingo during the Administration of President POLK, and also the report of Capt. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, sent on a similar mission to the same island during the Administration of President PIERCE.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL CASE.

The counsel for the New-York Central Railroad Company appeared at the Internal Revenue Bureau today, and stated that the Company were not yet ready to present their case, and asked for a further extension of time, to enable them to prepare their papers for presentation, which is represented to be a very laborious work. Commissioner PLEASONTON, in view of the magnitude of the case, and of the necessity that the claims of the Company be fully set forth before the decision is given, consented to a postponement of the hearing until Feb. 10, when it will proceed without further delay.

SAN DOMINGO IN THE HOUSE.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs considered the San Domingo resolutions today for some time, but came to no conclusion thereon. It is thought that there is a majority of one against annexation in the Committee and possibly against the resolutions, though the latter will not be determined until the vote is taken. An effort will be made on Monday next to suspend the rules and pass the Senate resolutions instead. This failing, the Committee will report a proposition identical with that of the Senate and press it under the previous question, possibly permitting one day's debate.

A DULL MORNING IN THE SENATE.

The morning business of the Senate occupied only a half hour. On the motion of Mr. MORTON, the late correspondence of Minister MOTLEY, and the papers bearing on his removal, were called for from the President. Mr. TRUMBULL's Civil Service bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. The claim of Dr. BEST took up the remainder of the day. A vote was reached, and, contrary to previous appearances, the bill of relief was passed. It has yet to be approved by the House.

SENATOR SPRAGUE'S CONTRABAND TRAFFIC.

The presentment of Judge-Advocate HOLT in the case of Senator SPRAGUE, and the alleged contraband traffic with the rebels of Texas, is the same report that was published in Rhode Island previous to the November elections there, and subsequently in New-York. The imputations contained in it were met by a statement over the Senator's name, and a letter from Gen. DIX. The investigation has not yet adduced any facts not made public at that time. Some of the papers which the communication of the Secretary of War stated were not to be found in the Department, have been found in the possession of Ex-Judge-Advocate BOLLES, of the navy, who testified before the Retrenchment Committee, previous to the removal of the investigation to a select committee, that they had been in his custody from the beginning. This starts the inquiry how Judge HOLT's report, claiming to be based on these papers, came to be made. Mr. SPRAGUE will receive from Providence the original letter of Gen. DIX, written after the charge of disloyalty was made by Mr. JENCKES, and will place it before the Committee, and Gen. DIX will be summoned to testify. It is in evidence that the man HOYT was recommended to Gov. SPRAGUE by President LINCOLN.

THE POSTAL CODIFICATION.

The Post-office Committee of the Senate had a full meeting today, and considered the bill codifying the Postal laws, recently passed by the House. The report will be decided on at the next meeting. The question before the Committee is, whether the report shall recommend concurrence with the House in the passage of the chapter abolishing the franking privilege, or the substitution of the chapter retaining it. It is very important that the Postal laws should be consolidated as in this bill, and if the attempt to fasten the repeal of the Franking laws upon it shall endanger the passage of the codification, it is the desire on all sides that it should not be made. If the privilege is retained in the codified laws, it will come before the Senate on its merits alone in the pending bill for its repeal.

CONSOLIDATION OF REVENUE DISTRICTS.

Inasmuch as the census and the reapportionment of Congressional districts under it bear such a close relation to revenue districts, as now constituted, it is possible that consolidation, though practically determined in most of its details, may be necessarily delayed until the new apportionment takes effect. Otherwise the work may have to be done over again.

APPOINTMENT OF A BRAVE SOLDIER.

R. M. MCCAULEY, of Pennsylvania, a soldier who was terribly wounded in the late war, but still lives, was today appointed detective in the internal revenue service, and assigned to the District of Georgia and Florida.

MONTANA WAR CLAIMS.

Gen. HARDIE, who was detailed from Gen. SHERIDAN'S department to visit Montana and investigate the so-called Montana war claims, being claims for expenditures in repressing Indian hostilities, has returned to head-quarters at Chicago, and is preparing his report for submission to the Secretary of War. The original claims amount to over a million of dollars, but under the pruning they will get at the hands of Secretary BELKNAP, the amount is not likely to reach a quarter of that sum. Gov. POTTS, of Montana, who was appointed with special reference to his reliability in looking after this important matter, has aided Gen. HARDIE very materially in his investigations, and his efforts will be of substantial service in securing a just settlement.

THE LINCOLN STATUE.

It will be three or four weeks before the statue of LINCOLN will be unvailed. Miss REAM'S parents have not yet been allowed to see it, and all requests for a view are politely but firmly declined. The Secretary of the Interior will fix a day to have the statue exhibited to him, and members of the Press will be permitted to view the precious object at the same time. Mr. TRUMBULL and Mr. DAWES will be invited to inform their respective Houses of the completion of the work.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee agreed today to report a bill providing for the appointment, on the part of the United States, of a joint commission to fix the boundary line between this country and the British possessions, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. It will be remembered that the President, in his annual Message, called attention to the fact that it had been discovered that the boundary line, as at present established, puts the Hudson's Bay Company's fort a mile or more within the United States.

NEW-BEDFORD ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Committee of the New-Bedford claimants for destruction of their property by anglo-rebel cruisers, Messrs. CRAPO, TUCKER and RANDALL, had an interview with the President today. They represent about one-third of all the claims, or between three and four millions of dollars, and they state this amount is all in the hands of the original claimants and can be easily proved. They seek payment in a special issue of bonds to be called the *Alabama* bonds.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

VANCE'S DISABILITIES.

Senator ABBOTT today presented the resolutions of the North Carolina Legislature asking for the removal of the political disabilities of Ex-Gov. VANCE, United States Senator elect from that State. The resolutions were referred to the Special Committee on Political Disabilities.

GEN. HANCOCK'S BOARD AND ITS WORK.

Much anxiety was exhibited throughout the day by many army officers now here, to learn what disposition had been made of their cases by the Hancock Board, therefore the official order was in great demand. Those who could not procure copies were accommodated by friends with information as to their respective fortunes. It is generally conceded that the Board acted with fairness and impartiality in the delicate and important duties assigned them. Major-Gen. HANCOCK left Washington to-night for Philadelphia, where he will remain several days, and then proceed to his head-quarters in the West.

THE PACIFIC INTEREST.

The House Committee on Appropriations have not yet acted on the subject recently presented for the payment of the interest and principal of bonds of the Pacific Railroads. The abstract of the report printed this morning contained the views of only Judge LAWRENCE in explanation of the bill introduced by him in December. It was merely reported, yesterday, by Representative SARGENT, in order that it might be printed so that all the members of the Committee might have better opportunity of reading it in print than in manuscript. In a few days all the Committee will be enabled to learn its contents, to which they are now uncommitted.

DUTIABLE VALUE OF MALT.

In an importation of malt, made into Chicago from Canada, a year or more since, the Collector of Customs, under instructions of the Treasury Department, decided the dutiable value therein to be its market value for consumption in Canada, which included an excise tax of thirty-four cents per bushel, which was chargeable only on the entry for consumption in that country, and not on its exportation. The opinion of the Treasury Department being based on the ground that the dutiable value was the value in the foreign market for consumption, a suit was instituted in the case and a trial had before Judge BLODGETT, of the United States Court, in Chicago, who, in August last, rendered a decision adverse to the Government. The Department has since had under consideration the propriety of reversing its former instructions and acquiescing in the decision of the Court, and yesterday instructions were sent to the Collectors of Customs to govern their actions accordingly. This principle is more important, as it affects the value upon which duty is to be assessed upon tea, coffee and wine imported into the United States from England, which are therein subject to duty upon entry for consumption, but which duty is not charged upon the exportation of the goods from bond.

SENATOR WILLIAMS AND THE CABINET.

About twenty citizens from Oregon, California, Nevada, Washington Territory, Idaho and Montana, called at the Executive Mansion this morning, to request the President to appoint Senator WILLIAMS to a seat in the Cabinet in case of a vacancy. Gov. WOOD, of Oregon, was spokesman, and introduced the rest of the party. In reply, the President gave no indication of his purpose in case of such a contingency, but simply expressed a high opinion of Senator WILLIAMS' character and abilities. The movement was made without consultation with the Senator.

PRIVATE WAR CLAIMS.

The Senate Committee on Claims have been holding in abeyance about 500 claims until that body should dispose of the bill for the relief of J. MILTON BEST, which it did today by passing it.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court met today, and adjourned with the case No. 55, a Revolutionary land case from Virginia.

NOMINATION.

The following nomination was sent to the Senate today: WILLIAM H. DANIELS, to be Collector of Customs at Appalachicola, Fla.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Gustav R. Knabe, of Tennessee, Consul at Ghent; Samuel L. Earle, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas.

Postmasters—Phineas R. Gould, Littleton, N. H.; Walter D. Blaisdell, Plymouth, N. H.; Charles D. Amidon, Hinsdale, N. H.; George L. Holt, Corinne, Utah; Oliver Nutter, Lancaster, N. H.; Craig B. Beebe, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Isaac Moor, Ogden City, Utah; E. D. Hall, Okolona, Miss.; James M. Boreman, Parkersburg, West Va.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The customs receipts for the week ending Dec. 24 are as follows:

New-York	$1,877,798
Boston	228,304
Philadelphia	41,549
Baltimore	56,131
San Francisco	88,765
Total	$2,292,547

GEORGIA CONGRESSMEN ELECT.

Georgia claimants to seats in the Senate and House have been notified to appear before the Committee on the Judiciary on Saturday, in order to be heard. Among them are HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON and A. H. STEPHENS, elected by the Legislature before the passage of the last Reconstruction act, but who will not appear. This declination on their part reduces the number of claimants to five.

MR. SUMNER'S POSITION.

His Difficulty with the Senate—The Real Question—What Mr. Sumner Thought of Mr. Lincoln.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

An examination of the debate in the Senate on the San Domingo resolutions shows that the criticism of Mr. SUMNER's conduct by his Republican associates, as well as by the President, so far as he appears, at any time, to have spoken of it, was not because he was opposed to the resolutions, or to annexation, or to the views of the President in these respects. Entire and friendly liberty has at all times been accorded, as a matter of right, to him, and to every other Senator, to differ with the Administration, and with his Republican associates, on this or any other topic. And this right has been, and continues to be, constantly exercised, as in the cases of the Tenure-of-office act, franking privilege, &c., by Republican Senators, without offending either their political and personal relations with the President, or with their associates in the Senate, in the slightest degree. Indeed, the principle of tolerance to individual ideas and caprices is carried almost to the point of allowing individual members of the Senate to oppose it in most things, while they hold on to the powers and influences which they derive from a good standing in it. How much this extreme of toleration is like an army permitting itself to be harassed by the fire of its own soldiers, and how far it is consistent with the security of party organization—and so with party success—are other questions.

But the only point of excitement in the San Domingo debate was that Mr. SUMNER's speech was understood to be a studied attack upon the personal conduct and purity of purpose of the President in connection with the subject. All that was said by other Senators, which has been circulated as an assault upon him for being opposed to the resolutions, appears to have been in reply to his personal imputations. And it is a received rule in such cases that those who begin such discussions should not complain if they get the worst of it. It is one thing to oppose a measure. It is quite another to make use of such opposition as a cover for the display of personal animosity or base insinuations. This is the essence of the complaints which induces Senators to look favorably upon measures contemplating Mr. SUMNER's removal from his present position as head of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SUMNER's present attitude toward the Administration, recalls to the minds of many that about the middle of Mr. LINCOLN's first term he took equally strong ground against that Administration. In his customary extravagance of expression, he was accustomed to say he could count a hundred men who were beyond comparison fitter for the Presidential office than Mr. LINCOLN. Yet Mr. SUMNER was only too glad to aid in the re-election of the President whose abilities he had thus ridiculed.

CYMON.

The Gumbleton Supposed Murder at Chicago—Condition of the Body—The Coroner's Inquest.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 4.

There seems to be no doubt that the man found in the basin, at the foot of Adams-street on Monday, was murdered, the Coroner's jury having come to that conclusion after hearing the testimony of Dr. MILLER, the county physician. As stated in yesterday's *Tribune*, the clothing and the body were frozen so stiff that an inspection of the pockets or an examination of the wounds, on Monday, was impossible. When the Coroner and the doctor reached the Armory yesterday morning, it was found that everything was in the same condition as on the previous evening, and, consequently, the search for papers or valuables, tending to identification, could not be made.

A suggestion of Dr. MILLER, that the clothing be removed with a hatchet and thawed into flexibility with boiling water, was carried out, as it was the only way in which the contents of the pockets could be secured. After an hour's hard work, the garments were removed, and a thorough soaking with boiling water enabled the Coroner to turn out the pockets and view what they contained. In a vest pocket was found a purse, containing a watch key and a little brass lock. In another pocket was found a book, in which was $26 50 in greenbacks and small change. In the inside coat pocket was found the following letter, addressed to M. WILLIAM GUMBLETON, No. 154 Lombard-street, West, Baltimore, Md.

OFFICE OF BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 52 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1870.

Mr. M. Wm. Gumbleton, No. 154 Lombard-street, West, Baltimore, Md.:

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your favor from Baltimore without date, advising your intention of going to the West and that you were expecting in consequence to withdraw your deposit. We would suggest that it would be safer and probably more convenient for you to allow your money to remain with us until after you shall have reached your final destination, and found an opportunity to invest it to your satisfaction. Please to advise us in due season as to your movements and intentions. When you leave Baltimore, we can furnish you with a letter of credit available at any point you may select. Yours truly,

BLAKE BROS. & CO.

P. S. You will please to return to us your letter of credit on Messrs. MCKIN & CO., whenever you may have finished with it.

There were also found two receipts for two boxes of merchandise, one sent via the Union line from Baltimore to Chicago, and the other via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad from Chicago to Manhattan, Kan. On one of his fingers was found a gold ring with a blood stone, about the size of a dollar, as a setting. In his scarf was a coil pin with a garnet in the centre.

From the address of the letter it is concluded that the gentleman's name was M. W. GUMBLETON. His appearance indicated that he was an Englishman, and several members of the St. George's Society were in attendance to render assistance if necessary.

The body was made pliable by the same process adopted with the clothing, and Dr. MILLER succeeded in making a post mortem examination.

Dr. MILLER was then called, and testified that he had made a careful examination, and found all the organs of the body healthy; there was a slight bruise under the left eye, and two on the forehead; these were not sufficient to cause death; he found a rope, about the size of the bell-cord used on railroad trains, tied over the deceased's mouth, and fastened on the back of the head; from the condition of the flesh over which it passed, he was confident that it had been tied while the man was yet alive, and that he had been thrown into the water while living; the jagged and rough appearance of the ends of the rope near the knot tied on the back of the head had caused him to think that the rope had been longer, and that there might have been a stone or something heavy attached to it; the rope was sunk into the flesh, the action of the waves on the body throwing it away from the stone probably causing it.

This was all the testimony elicited, and the jury rendered the following verdict:

That the said M. WILLIAM GUMBLETON came to his death by drowning, and that he was thrown into the water by some person or persons unknown to the jury.

The St. George's Society will endeavor to unravel the mystery attending his death, and detectives have already been detailed to work it up; but, as there is not the slightest clue as yet, the task may be considered a hopeless one, for, on former occasions, with positive knowledge as to the murderers, they have failed to bring them to justice.

Boston's Supply of New-Orleans Molasses.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 4.

From the 1st of September to the 23d of December not a single barrel of New-Orleans molasses was cleared for Boston, while during the same time 26,417 barrels were cleared for New-York, because New-York has steamers and Boston has not. Our New-Orleans steamers were run until they ran their owners in debt, and were then sold at a great loss compared with their original cost. Since the discontinuance of our New-Orleans line of steamers, we have not only received our molasses, but a great variety of other articles, by the way of New-York.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 5.—H. G. BRENNER committed suicide in this city at 6½ o'clock this evening. He was to have been married at 7 o'clock. Deceased was about forty years of age. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

The North American Review.

The January number of the *North American* is strong and impressive. Two articles in particular will excite attention, namely, "The Government and the Railroad Corporations," by Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Jr., and "The Civil Service Reform," by Hon. J. D. COX. There seems to be in the first, at the outset at least, an air of despondency, as if the writer were aware that his discussion is purely academical, and likely to be followed by no practical results. This is the third year in which the *Review* has returned to the charge on the abuses of railroad corporations, and Mr. ADAMS complains that no fitting response has been made to his statements of the dangers to be apprehended from those abuses. Neither legislators nor the Press, he says, have suggested methods of correction. The latter has rather complained of the shortcoming which portrayed difficulties, and has been silent as regards the remedy. This imputation is, perhaps, not altogether just, but it is sufficiently so to inspire the hope that the Press will become more active, outspoken, and energetic respecting this momentous topic in the future than it has been in the past. The public is now learning to submit to taxation at the hands of railroad corporations, which, if imposed by a Government, would lead to revolution. Such apathy naturally provokes further aggression; and it undoubtedly should be the business of the Press to strive to arouse legitimate resistance to what threatens to become at no distant time an unbearable tyranny. The articles in the *North American*, which have been ably directed to this purpose, dwell chiefly upon the rapid growth of individual members of the railway system; the tendency to consolidation and combination in all the members; the internal abuses incident to corporate control; and, finally, the risk involved of the development of a sinister controlling influence in our political system.

Of the growth of these perils Mr. ADAMS suggests familiar illustrations. Seventeen years ago, he observes, six roads divided the route between Albany and Buffalo, and in 1853 these were consolidated into one. Three years ago four roads connected New-York with Chicago, and these four were then reduced to two. One year ago five roads divided among them the distance between the Atlantic and the Pacific; six months ago these five were practically reduced to three. How long will it be before these three are reduced to one? How long before consolidation, as yet confined to connecting, will extend to competing roads? The gigantic pressure, of which we have already a foretaste, that may by these means be brought to bear upon all the most vital interests of the community, is obvious enough to all intelligent minds. Some counteraction has been attempted, such as the acts passed by some States, forbidding the consolidation of competing lines. An act of this sort was passed in New-York two years ago, and more recently a provision of like nature has been embodied in the Constitutions of Illinois and Michigan. Mr. ADAMS, however, holds that all such measures of State legislation are "utterly futile, almost childish;" and he is also of decided opinion that the idea of competition as regulating tariffs by rail must eventually break down. Hence, if neither combination nor competition be admissible, there seems no final resource save the ownership of railroads by the community as practiced in Belgium. Mr. ADAMS does not blink the manifest fact that for a Government to engage in any business, "whether as producers, as carriers, as bankers or as manufacturers," is opposed to the whole theory of strictly limited governmental functions. On the whole, therefore, effective regulation, rather than State ownership, commends itself as most desirable, and the attempt now in progress in Illinois may be expected in a measure to discover the benefits and embarrassments of such a system. The eleventh article in the Illinois Constitution now stands as follows:

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed, or amended; * * * but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

SEC. 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line. * * *

SEC. 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed, in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

SEC. 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor, or property, actually received and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void. * * *

SEC. 15. The General Assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses, and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

The Illinois experiment Mr. ADAMS regards as of profound interest to the whole country. It is the one alternative, he affirms, with State ownership as the other. Illinois certainly deserves credit for recognizing and boldly facing the question that has swelled to the importance of a great national problem; and her remedy will be narrowly watched, and, if successful, generally imitated.

Mr. COX argues with earnestness and eloquence in favor of "The Civil Service Reform." This, too, is one of the subjects the discussion of which is by many believed to end in nothing practical. Yet no reform was ever effected of which precisely the same thing had not been said, and, up to the point of prosperous consummation, continuously repeated. Most readers are acquainted with the arguments already set forth with such commendable pertinacity by Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, and, after him, by others. They are marshaled by Mr. COX, in the pages before us, with considerable vigor and some originality of handling. His conclusion is, that from whatever point we view it, a reform of the civil service promises nothing but good, and we may hope to see the day when the present opponents of the reform will be anxious to hide from public notice the fact that they tried to obstruct those who, using the language of a foreign statesman, "would withdraw patronage from the dominion of party, and give it to the people."

The brilliant essay on POPE, contributed to this number by Mr. LOWELL, deserves more careful and extended examination than we at present can give it. It may be said, however, that this paper is thoughtful and elaborate as well as very fascinating reading; and that it admirably lightens pages whose general effect might without it seem rather heavy. The remaining articles in the number are "The Aborigines of Nova Scotia," by WILLIAM ELDER; "Mining Schools in the United States," by JOHN A. CHURCH; "Prussia and Germany," a review full of timely information suggested by late works of MM. VERON and H. K. HILLEBRAND, and furnished by H. W. HEMANS; "Modern Architecture," by RUSSELL STURGIS, Jr.—containing some interesting matter about building in New-York and other of our cities; and the usual Critical Notices at the end. The *Review* has a look of freshness and energy which we are glad to see, and edited as it is with care and fidelity, it should be the means of accomplishing much good.

Other Magazines.

—*Old and New* begins the new year with a number of average merit. Its most noticeable features are a continuation of Mrs. STOWE'S story "Pink and White Tyranny," the second part of a scientific extravaganza entitled "The Hidden Hemisphere," *i. e.* of the Moon, by WALTER MCLEOD; the second of ROBERT DALE OWEN'S valuable historical retrospects, "Looking Across the War Gulf;" "Abdallah's Conversion," a charming quasi-Oriental sketch by GEO. OXFORD, in the style of his paper in the preceding number; a lively description of travels in search of the debatable *articulate*; "Lingula," by EDWARD S. MORSE; a suggestive essay on "The Man in Man," by WILLIAM B. WEEDEN, and another on "Reconciling Truth," by A. M. KNAPP. The verses entitled "Because," (from VICTOR HUGO,) by JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, are above the average of magazine poetry, though the same can hardly be said of Mr. CHADWICK'S faint echo of TENNYSON, entitled "Before Christmas," or of the poetical contributions of Miss NOBLE and Miss WEST. "January," by WILLIAM MORRIS, belongs to a higher order of poetic workmanship; it is polished and musical, but very little more. "The Examiner" and "The Record of Progress" are more than usually well written and suggestive features of the number.

—The *New Era* continues its mission as a monthly organ of advanced Judaism, and of "the interests of religion and humanity." The January number is distinguished by all the eclecticism of thought and subject which its editor proposed to maintain. The paper on "Judaism and Education" by the editor, Rev. Mr. LEWIN, is highly vigorous and effective; the third chapter of "Babette" contains some little touches of pathos such as STERNE would have delighted in. "Pictures and their Painters" is a trenchant criticism upon some of the characteristic defects of American art. The writer handles pretty roughly some of our foremost names in painting, and his strictures have at least the merit of being stated with much boldness and originality. "Sketches of Life among the Hindoos" is a very fresh and interesting paper, and "Extravagant Expectations" is a little essay of some merit. Altogether, this unpretentious monthly seems determined to push its way into the front rank of our periodical literature.

—The *Aldine Press* for January is before us, as also the completed volume for 1870. The conductors are evidently determined to make what they have done "but an earnest of the things which they shall do." It is impossible to imagine a more elegantly printed and beautifully illustrated volume than the lately completed one of the *Aldine*, unless it be the series for 1871, just inaugurated by the new number. This popular serial has succeeded, because it has never lost sight of the principle that the true way to command success is to deserve it. It enters on the new year improved in form, with typographical beauty unimpaired, and with still greater elaboration and finish in the style of the engravings. The editorial conduct of the *Aldine* has now devolved upon Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, a gentleman in whose hands its literary future is safe, and whose journalistic experience may be fairly expected to maintain the steadily increasing excellence of the most artistically perfect of our serials.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE

Sheriff O'Brien.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your invaluable paper of today there is an article in reference to the donation by WM. M. TWEED of fifty thousand dollars "to the poor of the Seventh Ward," in which you also stated that ~~Ex~~-Sheriff O'BRIEN was about to follow his example by presenting coal to the poor.

As a resident of the Twenty-first Ward, in which Mr. O'BRIEN resides, I desire to say that he has for the past three years contributed liberally to the wants of the poor of both the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards. Nor was this done with any spirit of ostentation, but by going privately among the poor with a request that what he gave should not be alluded to by those who received it.

From my personal knowledge I am able to state that his generosity did not come from a plethoric purse, for he has retired from office anything but a wealthy man, it being notorious among those who know him that he has been much more generous than a judicious regard for his pecuniary welfare would warrant.

The very fact of the liberality of Mr. O'BRIEN for years past not being known to your usually well-informed paper, is an evidence of the quiet manner in which he has expended thousands of dollars in charity.

Permit me to add that I, in common with my neighbors, heartily approve of your exposure of the Ring, who have become millionaires by their extortions from our citizens, most of which comes from the hard earnings of the poor.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1871. JUSTICE.

Economy in the Right Quarter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in a recent article upon "Balancing the Ledger" are pregnant of suggestions, bearing upon our national as well as upon our private affairs. If as favorable an exhibit is expected at the close of the next fiscal year as we now witness, it can only be realized by a careful watching of the operations of the Government in all their details. Economy in expenditure, as well as vigilance in collection, are essential to real thrift and prosperity. The purchasing power of our currency is now nearly as great as before the rebellion, and the Government should keep this fact well in mind in forming its plans for the future. The country demands that the salaries paid to the servants of the Government shall be made to conform to the change in the value of the currency since the close of the war. It cannot be asserted that the salaries of the President and the members of his Cabinet, and of the Judges of the National Courts, are at all unreasonable, but all must concede that those of the members of Congress are out of all proportion to the labor and talent displayed by the incumbents of the office of Representative at least. When in the year 1866, these salaries were raised from $3,000 to $5,000 a year, there was a general pledge upon the part of the members that the increase should be only temporary, to meet the necessity of almost perpetual sessions, which were then required, and should only continue until the Government should be restored to its normal quietude. That this condition has now arrived no one can deny, and the people anxiously await the fulfillment of the promise then made. There should be no delay in the matter. When this is done, and not till then, will the people believe in the honesty of their professions in favor of economy. Let Congressmen relinquish, in their own case, the one million per year which they now receive over a fair compensation for their services.

POOR RICHARD.

The Suit Against the Steamer Florida.

The suit brought by the Government for the condemnation of the steamer *Florida*, for having been fitted out, as alleged, to engage in a Cuban filibustering expedition, was resumed, before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States District Court, yesterday. It was mentioned that the District-Attorney was unable to procure the attendance of ROBERT STEPHENS and GEORGE LEARY as witnesses, it being intended to show by the former that he enlisted in the Cuban service with intent to depart on the *Florida*, and by LEARY that the latter shipped the crew of the *Florida*. The Court said that it could not delay the case any longer to await the production of the witnesses. The Assistant District-Attorney then announced that the case was closed on the part of the Government, after which the counsel for the owner of the vessel said that he should not produce any testimony. Counsel on both sides will submit written briefs to the Court to-morrow.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The drowning of her son has made a lady in Albany insane.

They "dedicated" a new stable in Boston, on Tuesday night, by holding a ball in it.

Col. WILLIAM CHESTNUT, for forty years an honored merchant in Baltimore, died on Tuesday, 3d inst.

The Democrats of the Fourth District of Texas have nominated JOHN HANCOCK for Congress.

Friends of Gov. WALKER, of Virginia, deny that he is or will be, under any circumstances, a candidate for the United States Senate.

One paper in Ohio wants VALLANDIGHAM elected United States Senator, when the Democrats have an opportunity to choose one.

A two-tailed horse, after a brief season in a museum, is helping to drag a street car in San Francisco.

Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, as the head of the Ontario Government, has been complained of because the doors of the House of Parliament do not open outward.

The official returns to the Secretary of State of Indiana, show that the average Democratic majority on the State ticket at the late election was 2,864.

There is one man residing in the southwestern corner of Missouri, who has not yet been mentioned for United States Senator, but he has hopes that his claims will yet be presented.

A lady who died in Boston, on Saturday, at the age of eighty-seven years and nine months, had lived in the same house from her birth, and never heard a sermon except in the New South Church.

Gov. ASHLEY gave some of his recollections of Congressmen and manners in Chicago, on Monday evening, remarking incidentally that he believed that generally public men do not grow on one.

An enthusiastic admirer of FRANK BLAIR writes to the Missouri *Republican* that BLAIR ought by all means to be elected United States Senator, because a large majority of the Confederate soldiers prefer him.

Twenty young Swedes have been "imported" by Prof. HAESSELQUIST, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Paxton, Ill., to supply, as the Springfield *Journal* puts it, the demand for clergymen of his sect.

The San Francisco *Alta* reports that BRET HARTE has declined an offer from publishers of Eastern magazines to write twelve articles for $5,000, and that he will remain in the editorial chair of the *Overland Monthly*.

The new counterfeit $10 bills on the Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, were circulated in Pittsburg, Penn., on Tuesday, and in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

Massachusetts gave the Union 141,911 soldiers during the rebellion. Of these, 263 officers and 3,489 privates were killed in action, 207 officers and 8,885 privates died of wounds or disease, and 12,533 remain "unaccounted for."

The Portland (Me.,) *Argus* suggests that if a subscription were started in this country, there would be enough contributed to make "that little church around the corner" one of the most imposing in the land.

A Hartford man said he was "very sorry," when his attention was called to the fact that some melting ice-cream which he was attempting to carry home in a paper in a crowded street-car, was gently meandering down a velvet cloak worn by a lady passenger at his side.

M. J. MCETTRICK is again attempting to walk 104 hours, consecutively, without rest or sleep, in Boston. Somebody suggested, the other day, that if he and his brother pedestrians would attempt to split wood or shovel sand for the same length of time, it might be of some advantage to somebody.

The City Missionary of Norwich, Conn., enjoys a good cigar occasionally, but after trying one the other day which a "friend" had given him, and discovering to his cost that it had been previously filled with red pepper, he declared, as soon as he was able to speak, that it was a great outrage.

The formidable task mapped out for the New-Hampshire Democrats by their central organ, the Concord *Patriot*, is an early and thorough reorganization, conciliation, the removal of obstacles, the stirring up of lukewarm Democrats, and the conversion of disaffected Republicans.

The Third District of Virginia paid last year $1,963,467 tax on tobacco; $87,923 on whisky, and $340,037 on other articles. The District embraces Richmond and Fredericksburg, and the Counties of Henrico, Hanover, Goochland, Louisa, Orange, Culpepper, Rappahannock, Spotsylvania and Stafford.

A committee of the Charleston (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce has recommended that to secure uniformity in the classification of cotton the classifications of Liverpool, which is the largest market, be adopted everywhere. The New-York classification is higher than the Liverpool, and that of Charleston, and other cities in the South, is between the two.

We have received from Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, a copy of the *Dedger Almanac* for 1871, a most useful annual, which, with characteristic liberality, he presents as a New-Year's gift to the thousands of readers of his valuable paper. It contains a great amount of statistical matter in a neat and compact form.

An extraordinary case is on trial before a United States Commissioner in Rochester. It is alleged that the defendant and about thirty others entered into a formal written agreement, before the election, to sell their votes to whoever would pay the most, and that one of the by-laws of their association provided that twenty lashes should be inflicted on any member who voted contrary to the direction of their President.

There was a double marriage, in fun, at a social gathering in Albany on New-Year's Eve, but the young wives have made a serious matter of it by insisting that the marriages are just as legal as though cemented by a real minister, inasmuch as they had made a public acknowledgment of their wish and intention to take each other "for better or worse" in the presence of witnesses.

The Welsh people in and about Utica held an "Eisteddfod"—a meeting to encourage knowledge—on Monday, and the *Herald* is quite enthusiastic in its description of it. Prominent among the decorations about the hall was a banner bearing the soul-inspiring national motto, *Y ddraig goch a ddyry gychwyn*, supplemented on either side by the words, *Tan nawdd Duw, a phob daioni.*

It having been announced that a gift concert would be given in Chicago in aid of the Library Association, Mr. EDWIN LEE BROWN writes to the papers of the city, saying that he wishes to ward off, if possible, this disgrace from the Association and the city, and that he will be one of 100 persons to give $1,000 each, or one of fifty persons who shall give $2,000 each, to found a free public library, of which the present library of the Chicago Library Association shall be the nucleus.

An Illinois editor was moved to say, on the 31st ult.: "On the last day of every year we stand, as it seems, on a point above the other days, and looking back o'er the great page of a year, we count more easily its joys and sorrows, its pains and pleasures, its labors and rewards, and then turning our eye upon the clear, unbroken page of the year to come, with its promises and prospects, our minds are filled with many and varied thoughts." At first thought one might suppose if the page is clear and unbroken, that the promises would be naught and the prospect blank.

Dr. MIGHILL, of Boston, was poisoned in some way while treating a patient some months ago, and has become insane in consequence. The papers say that "the poison affected his head entirely, but just before he was stricken he attended a lecture, and on coming home, with a brain already beginning to be affected, he repeated the lecture to his wife, almost word for word."

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

The New Tariff—Business in the Ware-Division—Grain Importers in Trouble.

The new tariff begins to work smoothly, and both clerks and merchants are in harmony, and will doubtless continue to be in future. In the Appraisers' Department there is some confusion in consequence of the insufficient number of examiners, and merchants grumble at the delays in that bureau. The weighers and gaugers are doing their best to expedite the business in their departments, and succeed admirably. The only new point decided yesterday was that Russian hemp, unmanufactured, pays a duty of $25 per ton, instead of $40, under the old tariff. The Secretary of the Treasury has reversed a decision of the Collector in relation to goods under general order. The Collector decided that goods of this class, entering the jurisdiction of the United States before the 31st of December last, were subject to the old duty, though the merchandise might not be entered at the Custom-house until Monday. The decision was made in the case of the steam-ship *The Queen*, which has been noticed in these columns. The Secretary decides that goods under general order pay the duty fixed by the new tariff—rulings of the Courts and former secretaries, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The largest number of withdrawals made yesterday was by A. T. STEWART & Co., who took out sixty-four cases of goods consisting of linens, silks, hosiery, &c. The large business transacted in the warehouse bureau will be understood when it is stated that over 2,400 withdrawal permits have been passed since last Monday. Last month there were 2,292 entries liquidated, 640 were awaiting export at the close of the month, and the somewhat unusual circumstance is worthy of note that no papers were ready for liquidation at the close of the month. There were 392 foreign exports, 283 cases rewarehoused from other ports, 1,612 warehouse bonds entered, 4,954 withdrawals from warehouse, 174 exports from Canada, and 1,079 transportation entries. The amount of duties paid in this bureau was $2,728,270 49. The business yesterday is represented by the following: 640 withdrawal entries passed, 169 withdrawals under free permits, and $435,073 66 paid for duties.

During last month there were seventy-two permits issued by Deputy Collector JAMES for the manufacture of goods in bond, being chiefly patent medicines which, when manufactured, are transferred to a third-class warehouse and from thence sold.

Some importers of grain from Canada are likely to get into trouble by reason of their not complying with the Customs regulations. It was discovered, a few days ago, that about 180 canal-boats are lying at wharves in this City, loaded with grain from Canada, which the owners intended to store on board until Spring, and then discharge. The Custom-house authorities learned of the irregularity, and directed that the grain should be put into bonded warehouse. The owners appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who affirmed the decision of the Collector, whereupon some of the importers took out warehouse permits, but did not act upon them, thus rendering their goods liable to seizure. It has been ascertained that only two cargoes of grain have been warehoused, and steps will be taken today to compel the owners of the remainder to comply with the law.

At the transportation desk of the warehouse division there have been employed this month four clerks, when one was sufficient before; so great has been the demand for permits to transport goods in bond to frontier ports under the new tariff. Over 1,100 permits have been granted thus far this month.

ERIE ALWAYS IN THE COURTS.

The Susquehanna Railroad Litigation—The Case Again Before the General Term—A Postponement.

The appeal case of JAMES FISK, Jr., and others, against the Susquehanna Railroad Company and others, was called on, yesterday, in the Supreme Court General Term, before Judges INGRAHAM, BARNARD and CARDOZO. Mr. FIELD appeared for FISK & Co., and Messrs. TRACY & PECKHAM for the Susquehanna Company. The case came up on an appeal from two orders, one of which, at least, has the effect to change the place of trial from the City and County of New-York to the County of Rensselaer.

Mr. TRACY objected to the argument going on in the then present condition of the orders appealed from.

Mr. FIELD said: We want to try the cause in February, and the reason why we desire the action to be retained here is that, if tried here, the evidence will be reported and published. The issue is now made up between those who are called the Ramsey conspirators on the one side and those who are called the Erie Ring on the other. The charges made against the Ramsey conspirators are fraud, embezzlement, purloining of books, and surreptitious issue of stock for the purpose of keeping themselves in power. These questions ought to be tried speedily and tried fully. It may not be generally known, what is very well known in this Court, that if the cause is tried here it will be tried by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, who sits in February, or by Mr. Justice BRADY, who sits in March, or by Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, who sits in May. There is another reason. We wish to avoid, by all means, a conflict between different branches of the Court. The other side have noticed this very appeal for the first Monday of February, and that is the day for the next meeting of the Term here, and if this argument goes off to the next term it will be brought on before two General Terms, one in Albany and one in New-York, on the same day. That is a spectacle I wish to avoid, and it can be avoided by arguing this appeal now. There are two orders and two appeals, and we have a right to bring on either. If the other side did not get Mr. Justice BRADY to enter the second order as a substitute for the first, that is their fault, and they cannot take advantage of their own wrong.

Mr. TRACY denied that it was necessary for Judge BRADY when he resettled the order to say that he resettled it.

Judge INGRAHAM said that they would refer the matter to Judge BRADY. He said that the last order, the one settled on the 20th, was intended as a resettlement of the order of the 15th. The Judge also stated that they had come to the conclusion to hear the argument now on one condition, and that was, that the counsel for the plaintiff (Mr. FIELD) consent that the two orders should be considered by the Court in the disposition of the first appeal. Otherwise, the case would go over until the February Term.

Mr. FIELD consented to this, and the argument was set down for this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Fraudulent Concealment by a Bankrupt—The Indictment Quashed in the Latorre Case.

In the United States Circuit Court, Southern District, before Judge BENEDICT, yesterday, in the case of The United States *vs.* RAMON S. LATORRE, a motion to quash an indictment which was found under the forty-fourth section of the Bankrupt act was granted. The charge was that the accused, being a bankrupt, after the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy which had been commenced against him, secreted and concealed certain described property, with intent to hinder the assignee in recovering the same.

Judge BENEDICT held that a mere averment of the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy pursuant to the act, without in any way describing the proceeding, except by the names of the creditors, and the words "pursuant to the act," is insufficient. The indictment does not state a time nor a place, nor a tribunal before which the alleged proceedings in bankruptcy were taken, and with reference to which the accused made the alleged conveyance of his property. It neither alleges any adjudication or proceedings in bankruptcy before a Court of competent jurisdiction, nor does it set forth any facts from which the Court can see that any Court had jurisdiction of the proceedings alluded to. The gist of the offense is a conveyance with intent to keep property from an assignee in bankruptcy, and the offense cannot be committed unless proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced in a Court of competent jurisdiction, in which an assignee can be appointed. This indictment does not convey to the accused the information necessary to enable him to make his defense. Motion granted and indictment quashed.

Sentence of Professional Pickpockets.

A pickpocket named JOHN CLANCY, who left State Prison in July last, after serving sixteen months, was sent to the same place for five years by Judge BEDFORD, at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for stealing a watch from JAMES WATSON, of No. 23 Irving-place. NELLIE CROOKER was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for stealing a silk dress from Mrs. WM. A. WESTFALL, of No. 201 East Forty-fifth-street. JOHN HAYES, a professional pickpocket, was sent to State Prison for five years for stealing a watch from ALBERT H. DOLLIVER, of No. 153 South-street. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

Kings County Supervisors—A Proposition to Abolish the Board.

The Kings County Supervisors held their first meeting for the year yesterday afternoon. Supervisor HOWEL acted as Chairman *pro tem.* All the old officers were re-elected, except Capt. CROIZER, Keeper of the Sixteenth Ward Armory, who was superseded by BRYAN DENSON.

A motion made by Supervisor NELSON, to have the Surrogate's Office repaired, at an expense of $3,000, was referred to the Court-house Committee for report at the next meeting.

Supervisor FLETCHER, of the Eighteenth, presented a resolution requiring the Law Committee to present a petition to the Legislature asking that body to appoint some person invested with the veto power over the Kings County Board of Supervisors.

Supervisor HARMAN moved to amend by requesting the Legislature to abolish the Board entirely. In presenting this resolution, the Supervisor said that he offered it because, in his judgment, there was no good reason why the Board should longer exist. It merely added to the expense of the City Government, without adding in any way to its efficiency.

On motion of Supervisor DUFFEY, the whole matter was tabled.

Another resolution, presented by Mr. FLETCHER, directing the Law Committee to ask the Legislature to empower the Police Justices of the county to send ten-day prisoners to the Penitentiary, was also tabled. The Board then adjourned, to meet on Monday next.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Immunity of Private Property at Sea in Time of War—Steam on the Canals.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, William E. Dodge presiding. Messrs. C. D. Borden, R. L. Dugdale, Spencer K. Green, John H. Hall, Preston B. Spring, William C. Wardlaw and Jno. D. Wood were elected members. Mr. S. B. Ruggles read a report upon a system of telegraphing around the world, and pointed out many advantages that would accrue to the mercantile community thereby. He said that in these days many important ports cannot be communicated with under thirty days, whereas when the telegraphic enterprises now in progress are completed, all ports of importance north of the equator will be within three days' communication of each other. In China, where the religious scruples of the inhabitants prevent the laying of the cable on land, the lightship at Shanghai might be used as a temporary station. Wherever the uncivilized condition of the country would tend to endanger the safety of the line, it has been laid, whenever such a course is practicable, under water. The report was ordered printed.

The resolution to the effect that it is at present inexpedient to petition Government to take any steps to preserve the integrity of private property at sea in time of war was then taken up.

Mr. RUGGLES said that he was not in personal communication with the Government, but he had good reason to believe that it was opposed to the scheme.

Mr. BIERWIRTH pointed out that although England was bound by the Treaty of Paris to refrain from using privateers in wars with Continental Powers, she was not bound to refrain from so doing in the event of a war with America, and that she had unusual facilities for placing a large privateering fleet upon the seas. He did not think that America should go to war with England about the *Alabama* claims, a war which would result in the destruction of American commerce.

Mr. RUGGLES said that he wished to see an American fleet that could sweep an enemy's commerce from the seas without the aid of privateers.

The resolution was then put to vote and unanimously carried.

Mr. PETER COOPER presented a petition of a firm in Piermont calling attention to an invention which he wished to apply to all steamers employed in the navigation of the canals. An important feature in the invention is that the propeller is fixed in a cavity in the bow of the steamer. The apparatus has been fitted to the canal steamer *George Barnard*, and on her trial on the Hudson River and Erie Canal, gave much satisfaction. The inventor claims that the action of the screw has no injurious effects upon the banks of the canal, that it will propel a loaded boat at the rate of three miles an hour, for twenty-four hours, with one ton of coal, and that a canal-boat fitted with this apparatus can pass through a lock in six minutes.

Mr. A. A. LOW moved that the matter be referred to Committee No. 8, which had examined previous inventions having a similar end in view.

MATTHEW MAURY called the attention of the Chamber to the recent increase in the rent of the Post-office boxes from $12 to $16 per year.

WALTER S. GRIFFITHS proposed that the matter be referred to a select committee. The matter was thus disposed of.

Upon motion of A. A. LOW, the thanks of the Chamber were voted GEORGE W. BLUNT for his labors in clearing the harbor, notably in the case of the Diamond Reef and the wreck of the *Scotland*.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871:

BRICK FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, 16.8 by 50, basement and four stories; CHARLES H. BEMAN, owner.

Two tenement-houses, north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 150 feet west of First-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; F. WEILING and F. ROSENSTEIN, owners.

One tenement-house, No. 64 Charles-street, 25 by 54, basement and five stories; PETER COOK, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 192 and 194 Monroe-street, 25 by 60, five stories; J. BOHNET, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 190 Monroe-street, 19 by 55, five stories; J. BOHNET, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 22 feet east of First-avenue, 28.6 by 50, four stories; JOHN DONOHUE, owner.

One store and tenement, south side Twentieth-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 60, basement and four stories; JAMES HUTCHINSON, owner.

One factory, Nos. 426, 428 and 430 West Thirteenth-street, rear, 75 by 42, garret and two stories; WOTHERSPOON BROS., owners.

One workshop, south side of Eighty-second-street, 127.9 feet west of Third-avenue, 25 by 30, two stories; C. C. STAGER, owner.

One stable, No. 188 and 190 Monroe-street, rear, 44.6 by 24, three stories; J. BOHNET, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	14	Stores and tenements	5
Brick fronts	14	Factory	1
First-class dwellings	3	Work-shop	1
Tenement-houses	3	Stable	1

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871, the following is the only plan of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City:

Brick stores, Nos. 279 and 281 Canal-street, together 50 by 78, five stories; extension in rear, one story, 9 by 41; owner, THOMAS SMITH.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Rector-street, No. 20, T. G. HODGKINS, owner; generally unsafe.

Washington-street, No. 99½, T. G. HODGKINS, owner; unsafe front wall.

Washington-street, north-east corner of Rector-street, T. G. HODGKINS, owner; unsafe gable wall.

Greene-street, No. 211, W. E. COOK, owner; unsafe front and north walls.

Water-street, No. 297, P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS, owners; unsafe front wall.

Broadway, No. 656, BOUTON J. SMITH, owner; unsafe rear brick piers.

Washington-street, No. 145, H. W. SHIPMAN, owner; unsafe walls.

Mission-place, No. 5, JAMES CUMMINGS, owner; unsafe trimmer arch of fire-place, first floor.

Mission-place, No. 6, JAMES CUMMINGS, owner; unsafe beams under store floor.

Canal-street, No. 381, Kellogg estate, owner; unsafe walls and roof.

Third-avenue, No. 1,376, MARY CRANE, owner; unsafe north and partition walls and front columns.

Duane-street, No. 43, A. T. STEWART, owner; unsafe front and east walls and roof.

Chambers-street, Nos. 39 and 41, LORIN J. ANDREWS, owner; unsafe rear wall, lintels and chimney.

Pearl-street, No. 524, JOHN G. LYONS, agent; unsafe foundation wall and floors.

Leonard-street, No. 166, HARRIS JACOBY, owner; dangerously unsafe generally.

West Twenty-seventh-street, (rear,) No. 461, NORMAN PECK, owner; unsafe east and west walls.

Building in Twenty-seventh-street, north side, twenty feet west of Ninth-avenue, NORMAN PECK, owner; unsafe north and south walls.

Hotels and Fire-Escapes—A New Invention.

Five of the larger hotels in this City have already been notified, from the Department of Buildings, in reference to the fire-escape question, and but one reply has as yet been received. Mr. FRENCH, of the house bearing his name, has answered the notice, and, while not refusing to comply with the law, intimates that delay is desired until the question can be thoroughly tested as to whether proprietors of hotels can be obliged, under the law, to affix fire-escapes to their buildings.

An exhibition was given, yesterday, on the Spring-street side of the St. Nicholas Hotel, of BURDITT'S Portable Fire-Escape, which is claimed to be a new and invaluable life-saving invention designed chiefly for hotels, large tenements, factories, or to be used in case of fire when egress is cut off from any floor. It consists, however, of the old London Fire Department canvas bag with a few Yankee notions in the shape of rubber rings, about one inch thick, placed at intervals of two feet or so along its entire length. These rings regulate the width of the escape, and consequently the velocity of the person or persons descending through it, as was demonstrated yesterday. The escape was suspended from the upper window over the private entrance, and a dozen or more persons of different sizes and ages passed safely down through it. The rubber rings also enable it to be adjusted to any sized window. It must, however, be secured from the inside by hooks, which take hold of the window-sill, which is not a very grave objection, inasmuch as those needing it most would be within the dangerous dwelling or factory, and could easily adjust it. It can be packed into a space less than two feet square, and can be readily carried under the arm, and is not expensive.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Frigate Tennessee in Commission—The Ceremony of Taking Command—List of Officers and Nature of Armament—The Tennessee to Sail for San Domingo on the 15th.

Yesterday, the frigate *Tennessee*, twenty-three guns, Capt. WILLIAM G. TEMPLE, which has been fitted out to convey the Special Commissioners of the United States to San Domingo, was formally placed in commission. At 2 o'clock all the officers of the ship, many officers of the Yard, and a portion of the ship's crew, together with the Marine Guard, under Lieut. FRANK D. WEBSTER, were assembled on the quarter-deck of the ship, when Capt. TEMPLE read his orders from the Navy Department to assume command of the ship. When he had concluded, Capt. WOOLSEY, Executive Officer of the Yard, ordered the colors to be hoisted, the band struck up and the marines presented arms, all hands uncovering as the colors and pennant floated to the breeze. Capt. WOOLSEY then formally turned over the ship to Capt. TEMPLE, with a few flattering remarks, and the ceremony was completed.

The *Tennessee* was originally built for one of the fast cruisers, to look *Alabama*-wise, for English or foreign commerce in case of war. She was designed expressly for speed, and was filled with machinery, boilers and coal-bunkers, leaving little room for the accommodation of officers and crew. No use being found for her in this condition, she was greatly altered. Four boilers were taken out, the coal-bunkers on the berth deck were removed, and a light spar deck was added to her, making her a double-banked frigate. She is now roomy and comfortable, a good sea boat, tolerably fast under steam, and a clipper under sail. Her battery is very heavy, consisting of sixteen nine-inch guns, in broadside, on the gun deck; two eleven-inch guns, pivoted, on the spar deck; two nine-inch guns and two one hundred-pounder rifles, in broadside, on the spar deck; one sixty-pounder rifle, on the forecastle, and two twenty-pounder Dahlgren rifle howitzers on the poop—twenty-five guns in all. The following is a list of the officers who have reported:

Captain, William G. Temple; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, George W. Haywood; Lieutenant-Commander and Navigator, Charles S. Cotton; Lieutenant-Commanders, George F. Wilde and G. D. B. Glidden; Lieutenant, S. Wallace Graham; First Lieutenant of Marines, Francis D. Webster; Masters, Frank W. Neal and Abbott S. Ross; Ensigns, Dennis H. Mahan, John H. Coffin, H. T. Monohan, J. W. Graiden and Richard Mitchell; Chief-Engineer, David H. Macomb; First Assistant Engineer, Edward A. Magee; First Assistant Engineer, Charles J. McConnell, Second Assistant Engineer, Edward G. Allen; Pay-master, Thomas Caswell; Surgeon, James McMaster; Passed Assistant Surgeon, William S. Fort; Assistant Surgeon, M. R. Ruth; Sail-maker, Francis Boon; Gunner, Thomas P. Venable; Carpenter, W. D. Toy; Boatswain, Chas. H. Miller. A number of assistant engineers, ensigns and midshipmen are yet to report for duty.

The *Tennessee* is expected to make her voyage to San Domingo and return by the middle of March. It will require active movements to complete the work and report before the adjournment of Congress.

Every exertion is being made to have the ship ready to proceed to Hampton Roads to receive the passengers by the 15th inst. She will go direct from Hampton Roads to San Domingo City.

Personal.

The Count and Countess De Portales Gorgeia, of France; Hon. G. B. Pelton, of Poughkeepsie, and H. A. Greene, of Massachusetts, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. C. C. Cox, of Washington; Hon. S. T. Arnot, of Elmira; Hon. E. E. Davis, of Whitehall, and Hon. F. N. Drake, of Corning, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore McKinstry, of the United States Navy; Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, of Portland; Gen. Jas. G. Averell, of Ogdensburg; Hon. T. B. Crittenden, of Albany, and Hon. A. V. Harpending, of Penn Yan, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Commander C. A. McDaniels, of the United States Navy, and W. S. Schenk, of China, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. A. X. Barker, of Potsdam; Hon. G. B. Cushing, of Pennsylvania; Commander F. W. Nichols, of the United States Navy; Hon. G. J. Wardwell, of Rutland, and Hon. Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., of New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Col. Memggie, of Mexico; Hon. D. H. Burdett, of Seneca Falls; Hon. S. G. Merriman, of Orange County; A. M. Bruce, of Wisconsin, and A. L. Haskell, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Official List of Officers Transferred, Assigned and Mustered Out of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following order has been issued from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—By direction of the President, the following officers of the army are transferred, assigned or mustered out of the service, to take effect from the 1st inst.:

1. *Transfers to the List of Supernumeraries under section 12 of the act approved July* 15, 1870—Captains—Harrison Moulton, First Cavalry; Edwin Manck, Sixth Cavalry; William Bayard, Ninth Cavalry; J. R. Dunkleberger, First Cavalry; E. P. Cressey, Third Cavalry; Edward Byrne, Tenth Cavalry; Charles Parker, Ninth Cavalry; Orville Burke, Tenth Cavalry; James A. Hall, First Cavalry; Samuel Hildeburn, Third Cavalry; John A. Darling, Second Artillery; Rufus King, Jr., Fourth Artillery; Benjamin B. Perkins, Twelfth Infantry; George S. Hollister, Seventh Infantry; S. R. Russell, Seventh Infantry; A. F. Cole, Seventh Infantry; Charles M. Estes, Seventeenth Infantry; P. W. Stanhope, Twelfth Infantry; Eugene Carter, Eleventh Infantry; D. A. Ward, Fifth Infantry; William Welsh, Twenty-fifth Infantry; F. H. Torbett, Eighteenth Infantry; James B. Sinclair, Twenty-third Infantry; George W. Hill, Twenty-second Infantry; J. D. Jones, Fifth Infantry. First Lieutenants—W. H. Hicks, Fourth Cavalry; J. A. Wanless, Second Cavalry; C. H. Veil, First Cavalry; George B. Bosworth, Ninth Cavalry; L. L. Mumford, Third Cavalry; G. W. Cradlebaugh, Third Cavalry; H. L. Street, First Cavalry; W. C. Bayliss, Fourth Cavalry; T. W. Gibson, Eighth Cavalry; P. Hunter, Eighth Cavalry; L. L. O'Connor, Third Cavalry; F. M. Ring, Second Artillery; C. N. Warner, Fourth Artillery; M. O'Brien, First Artillery; B. S. Humphrey, First Artillery; William Borrowe, Second Artillery; F. W. Taggard, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Charles Kobinett, Twentieth Infantry; J. W. Lewis, Twenty-third Infantry; Redmund Tully, Twelfth Infantry; Lewis Nolan, Twelfth Infantry; J. R. Eschenburg, Twenty-third infantry; L. W. Cook, Third Infantry; H. H. Link, Seventh Infantry; C. F. Larrabee, Seventh Infantry; N. H. Jocelyn, Sixth Infantry; E. R. Parks, Thirteenth Infantry; Henry Norton, Seventeenth Infantry; J. J. Shepherd, Twelfth Infantry; William H. W. Crebs, —— Infantry; J. F. Lewis, Twenty-first Infantry; E. A. Rigg, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Charles L. Umbstaetter, Third Infantry; William O. Cory, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Second Lieutenants—Oliver Grosvenor, Fourth Cavalry; Worth Osgood, Second Artillery; F. W. Liedtke, First Infantry; L. J. Sacriste, Twentieth Infantry; Herbert Cushman, Twentieth Infantry; James Riley, Twenty-first Infantry; J. F. Smith, Sixteenth Infantry; D. P. Scott, Sixteenth Infantry; C. M. Shepherd, Third Infantry; S. H. Bogardus, Jr., Fourth Infantry; R. S. Egelston, Eighteenth Infantry.

Assignments.—Cavalry—Major David B. McKibbin, unassigned, to Tenth Cavalry, vice Kidd, honorably discharged. Captains—Jas. Biddle, Eleventh Infantry, to cavalry, vice Dunkelberger, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; John J. Upham, Sixth Infantry, to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Johnson, wholly retired; V. K. Hart, Third Infantry, to the Seventh Cavalry, vice Plummer, discharged; Sheldon Sturgeon, First Infantry, to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Tolman, transferred to the First Infantry; Anson Mills, Eighteenth Infantry, to the Third Cavalry, vice Cressey, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Edward S. Meyer, Nineteenth Infantry, to the Ninth Cavalry, vice Degress, retired; Charles D. Beyer, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to the Ninth Cavalry, vice Bayard, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; H. E. Alvord, unassigned, to the Ninth Cavalry, vice Heyl, transferred to the Fourth Cavalry, vice Gray, discharged; Thomas Little, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry, vice Gray, discharged; Samuel K. Schwenk, unassigned, to the cavalry, vice Seward, mustered out; Reuben N. Fenton, unassigned, to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Manck, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Oscar Hagen, unassigned, to the Ninth Cavalry; J. K. Sullivan, Third Infantry; J. C. Fortune, Nineteenth Infantry.

2. *Transfers and Assignments to fill Vacancies to the present date.*—Transfers—Col. Geo. W. Getty, Third Infantry, to artillery. Captains—John Egan, Twenty-third Infantry, to artillery; Robert N. Scott, Sixteenth Infantry, to artillery; James McMillan, Eleventh Infantry, to artillery; James Biddle, —— Infantry, to cavalry; John J. Upham, Sixth Infantry, to cavalry; Verling K. Hart, Third Infantry, to cavalry; Sheldon Sturgeon, First Infantry, to cavalry; Anson Mills, Eighteenth Infantry, to cavalry; Edward S. Meyer, Nineteenth Infantry, to cavalry; Charles D. Beyer, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to cavalry; Edward M. Heyl, Ninth Cavalry, to Fourth Cavalry, vice Conway, retired; Thomas L. Talman, Sixth Cavalry, to infantry; Wm. D. Fuller, Third Artillery, to infantry. First Lieutenants—Henry W. Wessels, Jr., Seventh Infantry, to cavalry; Andrew P. Caraher, First Infantry, to cavalry; Henry W. Lawton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to cavalry; Charles King, First Artillery, to cavalry; James M. Ingalls, Second Infantry, to artillery; John P. Storey, Second Artillery, to Fourth Artillery, vice Warner, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Edward H. Totten, Thirteenth Infantry, to artillery; Wm. S. Stanin, Seventh Infantry, to artillery, vice Parker, to the list of supernumeraries; James Jackson, unassigned, to the First Cavalry, vice Hall, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Thomas H. French, unassigned, to the Seventh Artillery, vice Dayton, honorably discharged; Charles Viele, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry, vice Byrne, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Stevens T. Norvell, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry, vice Burke, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Thomas L. Brent, unassigned, to the Third Cavalry, vice Hildeburn, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Henry Wagner, unassigned, to the First Cavalry, vice Moulton, transferred to the list of supernumeraries. First Lieutenants—Henry W. Wessells, Jr., of the Seventh Infantry, to the Third Cavalry, vice Ayers, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Andrew P. Caraher, of the First Infantry, to the Eighth Cavalry, vice Carrick, mustered out; Jas. Collins, unassigned, to the First Cavalry, vice Veil, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Thomas M. McDougall, unassigned, to Seventh Cavalry, vice Johnson, [illegible]; [illegible] unassigned to Third Cavalry, vice [illegible], mustered out; [illegible], Twenty-third Infantry, to Fourth Cavalry, vice Cole, resigned; Chas. L. Cooper, [illegible] Cavalry, vice [illegible], mustered out; John B. Johnson, unassigned, to Third Cavalry, vice Cain, mustered out; John W. Clickering, unassigned, to [illegible] Cavalry, vice [illegible], retired; George [illegible], unassigned, to Third Cavalry, vice O'Connor, transferred to supernumeraries; Max Wessendorff, unassigned, to First Cavalry, vice Street, transferred to supernumeraries; Henry Sweeny, unassigned, to Fourth Cavalry, vice Hicks, transferred to supernumeraries; Gustave H. [illegible], unassigned, to Ninth Cavalry, vice [illegible], retired; William [illegible], [illegible] Ninth Cavalry, vice Bosworth, transferred to supernumeraries; William [illegible], unassigned, to Eighth Cavalry, vice Hunter, transferred to supernumerary list; John F. Walker, unassigned, to Third Cavalry, vice Cradlebaugh, transferred to supernumerary list; Charles L. Hudson, unassigned, to Fourth Cavalry, vice Bayless, transferred to supernumerary list; Charles King, First Artillery, to Fifth Cavalry, vice Doherty, mustered out; Second Lieut. James Calhoun, supernumerary, to Seventh Cavalry, vice Mathey, promoted.

Artillery.—Col. George W. Getty, Third Infantry, to Third Artillery, vice Sherman, retired. Captains—James McMillan, Eleventh Infantry, to Third Artillery, vice Shinn, discharged; Robert N. Scott, Sixteenth Infantry, to Third Artillery, vice Fuller, transferred to Twenty-first Infantry; John Egan, Twenty-third Infantry, to Fourth Artillery, vice Parsons, honorably discharged; William McK. Dunn, Jr., unassigned, to Second Artillery, vice Pierce, mustered out; George Meade, unassigned, to First Artillery, vice Duryea, mustered out; George T. Olmstead, Jr., unassigned, to Second Artillery, vice Dennison, discharged; Appleton D. Palmer, unassigned, to Fourth Artillery, vice Kine, transferred to list of supernumeraries; Henry G. Litchfield, unassigned, to Second Artillery, vice Darling, transferred to list of supernumeraries. First Lieutenants, John C. White, unassigned, to First Artillery, vice Driscoll, mustered out; James M. Ingalls, Second Infantry to Second Artillery, vice Crosby, honorably discharged; Edward H. Totten, Thirteenth Infantry, to First Artillery, vice Humphrey, transferred to list of supernumeraries; Wm. S. Starring, Seventh Infantry, to Second Artillery, vice Bissel, honorably discharged; John C. Scantling, unassigned, to Second Artillery, vice Smith, retired; Asher C. Taylor, unassigned, to Second Artillery, vice Borrowe, transferred to list of supernumeraries; Lemuel C. Norton, unassigned, to First Artillery, vice O'Brien, transferred to list of supernumeraries; Edward R. Hubbard, unassigned, to Second Artillery, vice Ring, transferred to list of supernumeraries; Frederick C. Nichols, unassigned, to First Artillery, vice King, transferred to Fifth Cavalry; Wells Willard, unassigned, to Fifth Artillery, vice Hill, Regimental Adjutant; Louis V. Caziare, unassigned, to Second Artillery, vice Story, transferred to Fourth Artillery.

Infantry.—Col. De Lancey Floyd Jones, unassigned, to Third Infantry, vice Getty, transferred to Third Artillery; Major Henry Douglass, unassigned, to Eleventh Infantry, vice Bissell, retired; Major John E. Yard, supernumerary, to Twentieth Infantry, to fill vacancy.

Captains—Andrew Sheridan, unassigned, to Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Beyer, transferred to Ninth Cavalry; George S. Head, unassigned, to Third Infantry, vice Hart, transferred to the Seventh Cavalry; David D. Vanvalzah, unassigned, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Brownson, honorably discharged; Edwin R. Ames, unassigned, to the Sixth Infantry, vice Upham, transferred to the Sixth Cavalry; George M. Randall, unassigned, to the Twenty-third Infantry, vice Kistler, honorably discharged; George L. Choissy, unassigned, to the Eleventh Infantry, vice Biddle, transferred to the First Cavalry; Robert McClermont, unassigned, to the Eleventh Infantry, vice McMillan, transferred to the Second Artillery; George L. Browning, unassigned, to the Seventh Infantry, vice Hollister, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Jas. Thompson, unassigned, to the Twenty-third Infantry, vice Sinclair, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Chas. B. Atchison, unassigned, to the Fourteenth Infantry, vice Wilson, honorably discharged; Chas. Wheaton, unassigned, to the Twenty-third Infantry, vice Egan, transferred to the Fourth Artillery; Geo. B. Hoge, unassigned, to the Twelfth Infantry, vice Stanhope, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Walton Clifford, unassigned, to the Seventh Infantry, vice Russell, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; William H. McLaughlin, unassigned, to Eighteenth Infantry, vice Mills, transferred to Third Cavalry; Thomas Byrne, unassigned, to Twelfth Infantry, vice Perkins, transferred to supernumerary list; John Williams, unassigned, to Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Long, honorably discharged; George H. Cram, unassigned, to Twenty-second Infantry, vice Hill, transferred to supernumerary list; Frederick E. Grossman, unassigned, to Seventeenth Infantry, vice Shea, retired; William D. Fuller, Third Artillery, to Twenty-first Infantry, vice Smith, honorably discharged; Lemuel Petter, unassigned, to Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Ward, transferred to supernumerary list; Thomas L. Talman, Sixth Cavalry, to First Infantry, vice Mehaffey, retired; Birney B. Keller, unassigned, to Eighteenth Infantry, vice Estes, transferred to supernumerary list; George W. Ballantine, unassigned, to Seventh Infantry, vice Cole, transferred to supernumerary list; Charles W. Hotsenpiller, unassigned, to Nineteenth Infantry, vice Pierce, mustered out; Luke O'Reilly, unassigned, to Nineteenth Infantry, vice Meyer, transferred to Ninth Cavalry; Chas. E. Morse, unassigned, to Sixteenth Infantry, vice Scott, transferred to Third Artillery; Seth Bonney, unassigned, to Thirteenth Infantry, vice Rankin, discharged; Capt. Thomas J. Lloyd, unassigned, to Eighteenth Infantry, vice Forbett, transferred to list of supernumeraries; Frederick E. Camp, unassigned, to Second Infantry, vice McLaughlin, relieved; Wm. N. Tisdale, unassigned, to First Infantry, vice Sturgeon, transferred to Sixth Cavalry; Edgar C. Bowen, unassigned, to Eleventh Infantry, vice Carter, transferred to list of supernumeraries; Andrew S. Bennett, unassigned, to Fifth Infantry, vice Jones, transferred to list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenants—James Kennington, unassigned, to Fourth Infantry, vice Dubois, retired; George Atchison, unassigned, to Seventh Infantry, vice Starring, transferred to Second Artillery; Edward A. Belger, unassigned, to Third Infantry, vice Thomas, honorably discharged; Oliver Phelps, unassigned, to Seventh Infantry, vice Wessells, transferred to Third Cavalry; Wm. J. Kyle, unassigned, to Eleventh Infantry, vice Hess, transferred to Third Artillery; Wm. I. Reed, unassigned, to Seventh Infantry, vice Link, transferred to list of supernumeraries; Douglass Pope, unassigned, to Thirteenth Infantry, vice Bridges, honorably discharged; John M. Norvell, unassigned, to Twelfth Infantry, vice Way, honorably discharged; Ed. Rice, unassigned, to the Fifth Infantry, vice Bothwell, cashiered; Rodney M. Taylor, unassigned, to the Twentieth Infantry, vice Driggs, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; James Joyes, unassigned, to the Seventeenth Infantry, vice Krebs, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Wm. F. Spurgin, unassigned, to the Twenty-first Infantry, vice Lewis, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Jas. S. Stafford, unassigned, to the Twentieth Infantry, vice Robinett, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; D. Mortimer Lee, unassigned, to the Sixth Infantry, vice Ross, retired; Philip H. Ellis, unassigned, to the Thirteenth Infantry, vice Connolly, honorably discharged; Jesse M. Lee, unassigned, to the Ninth Infantry, vice Hardie, mustered out; William W. Parry, unassigned, to the Thirteenth Infantry, vice Totten, transferred to the First Artillery; Benj. H. Rogers, unassigned, to Thirteenth Infantry, vice Parks, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Wm. W. Fleming, unassigned, to the Twelfth Infantry, vice Dibble, honorably discharged; Nicholas D. Badger, unassigned, to the Twenty-second Infantry, vice Marshall, transferred to the Fourth Artillery; Erskine M. Camp, unassigned, to the Twelfth Infantry, vice Tully, transferred to the list of supernumeraries; Thomas E. Merritt, unassigned, to Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Taggard, transferred to supernumerary list; John F. Trout, unassigned, to Twenty-third Infantry, vice Guthrie, honorably discharged; James Pratt, Jr., unassigned, to Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice McElroy, transferred to supernumerary list; Thomas Sharp, unassigned, to First Infantry, vice Leonard, retired; Helenus Dodt, unassigned, to Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Cory, transferred to supernumerary list; David A. Griffith, unassigned, to Third Infantry, vice Umbstaetter, transferred to supernumerary list; Jonathan B. Hanson, unassigned, to Tenth Infantry, vice Hoffman, transferred to Second Artillery; Charles P. Eagan, unassigned, to Twelfth Infantry, vice Nolen, transferred to supernumerary list; W. W. Dougherty, unassigned, to Twenty-second Infantry, vice Parsons, honorably discharged; Stephen O'Connor, unassigned, to Twenty-third Infantry, vice Eschenburg, transferred to supernumerary list; Washington I. Sanborn, unassigned, to Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Rigg, transferred to supernumerary list; Eugene B. Gibbs, unassigned, to Sixth Infantry, vice Jocelyn, transferred to supernumerary list; Frederick M. Lynde, unassigned, to First Infantry, vice Caraher, transferred to Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants Calvin T. Speer, unassigned, to the Eleventh Infantry, vice Benham, relieved; J. L. Graham, unassigned, to the Thirteenth Infantry, vice Danforth, resigned.

The following are the unassigned officers whose commissions have expired under section 12 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, and who are honorably mustered out of service: Lieut.-Col. Chas. J. Whiting, Lieut.-Col. John R. Edie, Majors Geo. A. Gordon, Wm. Clinton, Joseph B. Collins, Ebenezer Gay, Samuel Ross, J. M. Goodhue, H. R. Rathbone, Capts. Ed. P. Cressey, Isaac A. Dunkelberger, Jas. A. Hall, Wm. Bayard, Harrison Moulton, Samuel Hildeburn, Edwin Mauck, Chas. Parker, J. A. Darling, Rufus King, Jr., John Barry, George O. McMullin, Geo. H. Crosman, P. W. Stanhope, Charles E. Farrand, Theodore Ten Eyck, Geo. L. Hollister, A. H. Andrews, J. McClintock, George W. Hill, Benjamin J. Perkins, Samuel A. Russell, J. P. W. Neill, A. A. Cole, J. D. Jones, J. B. Sinclair, Samuel S. Cuthbertson, C. A. M. Estes, Arthur B. Carpenter, Robert Ayres, Felix H. Torbett, Eugene Carter, W. A. Crofts, Edward Bloodgood, Delos A. Ward, Samuel L. Barr, E. Norville Wilcox, William Welch, Samuel C. Williamson, William L. Beebe, Jr., George A. Vernon, H. L. Beds, Enno F. Wenckeback, Madison Earle, J. H. Gallager, Edward Byrne, Orville Burke. First Lieutenants—August Kaiser, P. W. Horrigan, Redmond Tully, George W. Graffam, William H. W. Krebs, William Crosby, Harry H. Link, Stephen P. Jocelyn, Charles F. Larabee, William J. Driggs, John F. Lewis, John R. Eschenburg, George H. Ziegler, William McElroy, John L. Spalding, Josiah S. Styles, George W. Wood, William Shields, Edwin A. Rigg, Gustave A. Hesselberger, Frank W. Taggard, John W. Lewis, William S. Johnson, Daniel M Page, Charles Garretson, Henry Norton, Charles Robinet, Lewis Nolen, John J. Shepheard, John S. Appleton, Edwin R. Parks, Edward T. Wallace, Joseph Karge, Charles L. Umbstaetter, William O. Cory, Lorenzo W. Cook, William E. Horton, Henry Ayers, Charles H. Veil, Harlow L. Street, John A. Wanless, Lawrence L. O'Connor, Lambert L. Mulford, Geo. W. Cradlebaugh, Wm. H. Hick, Wm. C. Bayliss, Thos. W. Gibson, Pendleton Hunter, Geo. B. Bosworth, Ballard S. Humphrey, Michael O'Brien, William Berrowe, Franklin M. Ring, Charles N. Warner. Second Lieutenants Oliver Grosvenor, Worth Osgood, Stephen H. Bogardus, Jr., John F. Smith, Frederick W. Liedtke, Rouse S. Egleston, David P. Scott, Oliver Humphrey, John K. Sullivan, J. Campbell Fortune, Louis J. Sacriste, Charles M. Shepherd, John H. Benham, Jr., James A. Sliff, Herbert Cushman, James Riley.

The officers assigned to regiments, except such as are on duty under a special assignment, will join their new regiments. A list of such of the officers above named as are serving in geographical departments, on special assignments, not relieved under this order, will be forwarded by the Department commanders to this office at the earliest practicable date.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Commander L. A. Beardslee is detached from the command of the *Palos*, and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. S. W. Very is detached from the *Onward*, and ordered to return to the United States. First Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee is detached from the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Tennessee*. Second Assistant Engineer Frank M. Ashton has resigned.

RECENT HOMICIDES.

The New-Year's Day Murder—Inquest by Coroner Keenan—A Verdict Rendered Against Barber.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Joseph Crawford, the young man who died at No. 169 West Fourth-street, from the effects of a fractured skull, caused by a blow on the head with a bottle, in the hands of Benj. F. Barber, of One Hundred and Fourth-street and Ninth-avenue. The following evidence was elicited:

Foster Martin, of No. 124 West Tenth-street, testified that he was acquainted with deceased; on Monday last he saw him at a house in Grove-street, between five and six o'clock P. M.; he appeared to be very sick, and complained of pain in his head; looked at his head, but saw no injury on it; Mr. Dye and witness took him home; had met him at ten o'clock A. M., when he was making calls, and saw him again between two and four o'clock, in Steffens' liquor-store, corner of Bleecker and Cornelia streets; heard a scuffle in the barroom and went in; saw some men fighting, and one with a bottle in his hand; there were fifteen or twenty in there, and some were fighting—perhaps four or five on each side—trying to put one another out; deceased was among those who were put out; there were four of them shoved out; they went in again, and the fight was renewed by deceased and Dillon; he put up his hands and squared off at Dillon; then they clinched, and Dillon turned the other over with his hand against the bar; while his hand was in this position, Frank Barber struck him on the head with a bottle, two or three times; it was a wine bottle; judge that he struck him on the back of the head, or it might have been on the side, toward the back of it; witness interfered and tried to get the bottle, but he stepped back from the bar; Dillon then let go of deceased, and soon we took him out; he walked out; he did not appear to be hurt; he was somewhat under the influence of liquor; the bottle was not broken, and saw no blood on deceased; the attack was quite unprovoked; Dillon and deceased had always been friendly; blows were exchanged between them, and they were both struck in the face; they didn't appear to be very angry, and thought when they first squared off that they were in fun.

Charles E. Dye, of No. 208 Waverley-place, testified also that he went into the liquor-saloon with deceased about four o'clock P.M.; there were three or four persons there; deceased and some others stood at the bar, and proposed to throw for drinks; they were growling about who should pay for them, and then quarreled; the party consisted of deceased, Smith, Dillon and Barber; the latter took a bottle from the shelf and put it under his coat; witness and some others were then thrown out of the store by a colored man; he returned in about five minutes and saw deceased staggering about the barroom; saw no blow struck; tried to get him out, but he refused; then went out again, and there was fighting in the street; afterward he came out and witness walked with him to his house, but he would not go in; he sat on a truck and complained of his head; they then went to Grove-street, where witness left him.

Augustus Steffens, proprietor of the liquor-store, No. 257 Bleecker-street, testified that he was behind the bar when the occurrence took place; between three and four o'clock a company of eight or more young men came in and asked for drinks; judged that they didn't intend to pay for them; the deceased ordered four glasses, which they drank, but did not pay for them; Smith then asked for drinks; mixed two Tom and Jerrys, which were drank, and Smith then ran away, and wouldn't pay for them, and insulted witness; one of them leaned over the bar and took the cover of hot water kettle away, but dropped it; then sent for a policeman, and the party directly commenced to fight, and some tried to shove the others out and stop the fight; Dillon and Barber were of the party; saw some bottles taken off the shelf; did not see Barber with a bottle, or see him strike deceased.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified that the cause of death was a fracture of the skull, inflicted with some blunt weapon.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Benjamin F. Barber, and the Coroner held him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Negro Murderer—Statement of the Boy Witness—The Assassin Still at Large.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan in the case of Margaret Jones, the colored woman who was murdered by her husband, Abraham, at No. 250 West Houston-street, on Monday night.

The only witness examined was the son of the deceased, Thomas H. Tenbrouck, of No. 136 West Thirtieth-street. He testified that he was twelve years of age, and that Jones was his step-father; on Monday last he had been drinking a great deal, and his mother also, and had quarreled in the morning; about eight o'clock in the evening, however, his mother told witness that the quarrel had been made up; they soon went out together to call on Mrs. Cooper, in Varick street, and did not return until very late; his step-father wanted to go out again, and his mother tried to prevent and followed him to the area, when he seized her by the throat and tried to choke her; she then told him that if he would come back she would make him a hot toddy, and he returned to the room with her; she went to the closet to get the sugar-bowl, when he reached over her head and got a butcher's knife, and said if she moved from the closet he would kill her; she turned round and faced him, when he raised the knife to the level of his shoulder, and struck downwards; deceased raised her left leg, as if to ward off the blow, and the knife struck her in that leg. Witness then ran out and got a policeman, and when he returned his step-father had left the house, and his mother lay dead upon the floor, near the closet.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified that the wound was large enough to admit three fingers, and the femoral artery was severed, causing death almost instantly.

The jury rendered a verdict against the accused, who is still at large. Capt. McConnell is in possession of a clue to the fugitive's whereabouts, and there is a prospect of his arrest at an early date.

Death of a Mutineer—Homicide on Shipboard.

Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, notified Coroner Young, yesterday, that John Smith, aged twenty-three, a native of Scotland, had died from the effects of a fracture of the skull sustained some time ago. On the 8th ult., Smith and several others of the crew of the ship *Shatmuck*, lying in the harbor, off Bedloe's Island, mutinied against the authority of Capt. Soule and his two mates, James Hall and John Wright. They made an assault upon the ship's officers, and the two mates drew cutlasses to defend themselves. Wright struck Smith on the head and cut him in the abdomen. Three of the mutineers, named Charles Peterson, Charles Thompson and Peter Johnson, were arrested by the Harbor Police and committed for trial by United States Commissioner Betts. Smith, being severely wounded, was taken to the Park Hospital, where he remained until the 23d ult., and was removed to Bellevue. When Commissioner Betts had the case in hand he ordered the detention of Wright, to await the result of the injuries sustained by the deceased.

An inquest will be held today.

Lawrence Sullivan, the Murderer, in a Dying Condition.

Dr. Wm. Nealis, of the Tombs Prison, called on the District-Attorney yesterday, and stated that Lawrence Sullivan, now under sentence of death for the murder of John O'Brien, at No. 1 Whitehall-street, on the 15th of June last, was in a dying condition, and requested that the prisoner be sent to the Lunatic Asylum, he being hopelessly insane. Sullivan is indeed in a deplorable condition, being so terribly afflicted with mania that he is at times violent. The Warden of the Prison, Mr. John Stacom, was compelled to place him in irons and in one of the padded cells. The condemned man is constantly under the surveillance of a keeper, and failed to recognize any of his relatives when visited by them a day or two ago. He also appears unable to comprehend the merciful endeavors of Father Duranquet or the Sisters of Charity, who visit the prison for the purpose of preparing him to meet his fate on the gallows.

Sullivan will no doubt be removed to the asylum in a few days, though it is not probable he will live to see the day fixed for his execution.

American Celebration of the Unity of Italy.

The following call has been issued for a meeting at the Academy of Music next Thursday, to commemorate recent events in Italy:

We, the undersigned, propose to express to united Italy the sympathy and congratulations of the American people upon the emancipation of Rome, and its occupation as the future capital of the nation, and to celebrate this event at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, Jan. 12. The union of Rome to Italy, fulfills the aspirations of the Italian people for nationality, gives to the Romans a constitutional Government of their own choice, consecrates the right of national independence, and closes the long period of foreign intervention, of which Italy has for centuries been the victim. Consolidating the nation on a firm basis, it gives full scope to the energies of the people in education, politics, industry, commerce, literature and the arts, and tends to the realization of Cavour's idea, "A free Church in a free State," thus assimilating Italian institutions more nearly to our own, and opening a new era of civil and religious liberty in Europe. The call is signed by James Brown, W. H. Aspinwall, John A. Dix, W. C. Bryant, W. E. Dodge, Marshall O. Roberts, Henry G. Stebbins, A. A. Low, Samuel F. B. Morse, Willard Parker, Francis Lieber, Morgan Dix, Henry W. Bellows, George William Curtis, Horace Greeley, B. F. Butler, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and many others.

The Ireland False Pretense Case—The Complaint Dismissed—The Accused Rearrested.

Justice Dowling held an examination, yesterday, at the Tombs, in the case of J. Edward Ireland, who is accused of having defrauded Cleveland T. Dunderdale, of No. 90 Wall-street, by means of false pretenses. The case had been muddled by a voluminous series of affidavits presented by the complainant's attorneys, so the Magistrate ordered a new affidavit to be drawn up, in which Mr. Dunderdale stated that the accused had represented himself as the owner of the Mount Vernon Gas-works, a house and lot at the same place, and other property. On these representations the complainant had parted with an assignment of patents valued at $50,000, only to discover that the representations were entirely false. On cross-examination, the complainant stated that he had made no effort to ascertain the truth or falsity of the prisoner's statements. The Magistrate decided at once to dismiss the complaint, as the complainant had neglected to protect himself as provided by the law. When the prisoner found that he was released, he acted in a very disorderly manner, and uttered loud threats against Mr. Dunderdale. Before he could leave the prison, a writ was served on the Warden of the prison, and the accused was taken in custody by the Sheriff on a civil action. Mr. Ireland was immediately locked up in Ludlow-street Jail in default of bail.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Friday is as follows: Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Cardozo and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
65—Fisk vs. Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Co.	136—Bigler vs. Furman.
100—Rainey vs. Laing.	137—Reed vs. Cummings.
101—Koehler vs. Bayard.	138—Hollerer vs. Ruffner.
102—Scofield vs. Hernandes.	139—Verhuven vs. Manufacturers' National Bank.
104—Youngs vs. Youngs.	140—Wetmore vs. Candee.
105—In the matter of Kain, Executor.	141—Smith vs. Spencer.
106—West vs. The People.	142—Biascoer vs. Schattman.
108—Lampley vs. Clark.	143—Hartley vs. James.
111—Merchant vs. Brett.	145—Dibble vs. Camp.
112—Sammis vs. Phillips.	146—Heineman vs. Heard.
113—Gilman vs. Gilman.	147—Reiord vs. Peck.
135—Devoe vs. Brandt.	148—Osgood vs. Stevens.
	149—Davis vs. Colgate.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2655—Birdseye vs. Monitor Horse-shoe Co.	6855—Reed vs. Loewel.
6877—Francke vs. Dunlap.	6943—Ackerman vs. Eichborn.
6639—Cone vs. Stebbins.	7455—Crawford vs. McAfee.
6653½—Johnson vs. Van Ostrand.	6805—Brook vs. Abernethy.
6020—Atlantic Steam Eng. Co. vs. Oppenheimer.	6735—Hutchings vs. Crane.
7127—Hildreth vs. Shepherd.	7583—McLarney vs. Lord.
7377—Badger vs. Tilden.	6769—Kellogg vs. Davis.
7411—Held vs. Bots.	7027—Tradesmen's Nat. Bk. vs. Terhune.
7621—Myers vs. Mulcase.	7041—Hellig vs. Fulda.
7662—Cobb vs. Coursen.	7119—Ensworth vs. Bradbury.
7435—Engle vs. Duffy.	7363—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bk. vs. Condict.
7659—Anery vs. Stagg.	7442—Coney vs. Earl.
6771—Baker vs. Bainbridge.	
6343—Clapp vs. Ostrander.	

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
3315—Tracey vs. Cadle, Receiver &c.	6536—Hurlbut vs. Montauk Steam-ship Navigation Co.
6946—Wehle vs. Jaffe.	7878—Perhin vs. Gittins.
7616—Williams vs. Peabody estate.	6300—Fent vs. Worn.
7108—Kremelberg vs. Hall.	6782—Brase vs. Wagner.
7136—Valkenbergh vs. Rouse.	6966—Kirby vs. McFarland.
7026—Guerin vs. Guerin.	7102—Randolph vs. Peck.
7168½—Howe vs. Cohalon.	7204—Schloss vs. Schloss.
7422½—Wood vs. Mix.	6592—Jewett vs. Lelman.
7480—Sherlock vs. Whitney.	7384—Humphrey vs. Griswold.
7580—Pike vs. Vosburgh.	6446—National Bank of Newbern vs. Satterlee.
7449—Walsh vs. Ennis.	6444—Same vs. Same.
7560—Baker vs. Floyd.	6448—Same vs. Same.
7844—Chisholm vs. Bondly.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A.M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
37—Natalli vs. Temple.	77—In re The Baltic Fire Insurance Co.
38—Irving vs. Irving.	85—Warth vs. Radde.
39—Same vs. Same.	93—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.
40—Same vs. Same.	95—In the Matter of Rushton, &c.
41—Same vs. Same.	
42—Willey vs. Temple.	
51—Paulding vs. Belleni.	

The call commences at No. 119, Nordhaus vs. Standel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

462—Voigd vs. Brossler.	442—Keim vs. McCormick.
48—Braun vs. Kelly.	146—Campbell vs. Preterre.
456—Seip vs. Demuth.	476—Hawkins vs. Kennedy
578—McArthur vs. Cassidy.	506—Simonson vs. Walker.
546—Mendelsohn vs. Stein.	576—Justh vs. Nat. B'k of the Commonwealth.
454—Miner vs. the Mayor, &c.	394—Harrison vs. Tinker.
418—McCosker vs. Second-av. R. R.	270—Claflin vs. Stern.
570—Morgenthan vs. Hensley.	342—Johnson vs. Murphy.
	606—Durand vs. Durand.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
249—Powers vs. Hudson River Railroad.	471—Davis vs. Gwynne.
295—Linderman vs. Wood.	472—Austin vs. Goodrich.
221—Wood vs. Zeigler.	473—Dart vs. Walker.
163—Scofield vs. Kelly.	473½—Howard vs. McIntosh.
278—Levy vs. McNulty.	474—Weidehase vs. Hugart.
49—Reinheimer vs. Central Park N. & E. River Railroad.	475—Gorham Manufacturing Co. vs. Barclay.
60½—Betts vs. Dodd.	476—Wall vs. Thorn.
35—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4653—Burns vs. Bishop.	4782—Daniel vs. Adair.
4694—Burns vs. Spratt.	4783—Same vs. Same.
4663—Stead vs. Mans.	4784—Ferris vs. Gage.
5140—Emanuels vs. Angleim.	4785—Murphy vs. Berg.
4779—Frank vs. Gallagher.	4786—Morris vs. Fogg.
4856—Sheville vs. Healey.	4787—Underhill vs. Cleveland.
4781—O'Brien vs. Gibbons.	4788—Same vs. Same.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A.M.

Nos.	Nos.
4200—Waldron vs. Horn.	4708—Quarry vs. May.
4430—Knapp vs. Keller.	4712—Hodges vs. Aaron.
4525—McErraw vs. Renahan.	4839—Cohen vs. Just.
4526—Grughn vs. Wolf.	4789—Burr vs. Sutherland.
4665—Thompson vs. Minzenheimer.	4790—Kimball vs. Coutrell.
4694—Leany vs. Stern.	4791—McBride vs. Lane.
4676—Friedberger vs. Hersch.	4792—Stanfield vs. Smith.
	4793—Silva vs. Boranowsky

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

—— Krause vs. Brill.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 5.

By Judge Sutherland.

Warren *vs.* Vernon; the defendant cannot be adjudged guilty of contempt without being brought before the Court, and this must be done by attachment.

Emil Justh *vs.* Virginia W. Justh; order granted.

By Judge Barnard.

Hiler *vs.* Stokes; motion granted; substitution ordered; cause referred to hear and determine.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 5.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

ORDERS GRANTED.

Hobbs *vs.* Erie Railroad Company; Van Ness *vs.* Taliaferro; Brockway *vs.* Looran; Prentis *vs.* Phinney; Baker *vs.* Eakin; Knox *vs.* National Park Bank; Clunie *vs.* Donnelly; Saltzer *vs.* Tindale; Angerot *vs.* Ross.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 5.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Mandel *vs.* Hodgson; motion granted, provided defendant file, within five days from entry of order, security for the judgment, to be approved by Court; judgment to stand and levy to be set aside on payment of plaintiff's fees.

Lawrence *vs.* Roach; Struthers *vs.* Christal; motions denied.

Hendricks *vs.* Temple; motion granted.

Bradley *vs.* Coulter; Van Ness *vs.* Van Ness; orders granted.

SUPREME COURT—FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The General Term of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Department, was occupied in hearing motion No. 20. The motion calendar agreed upon is as follows: Nos. 13½, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 24. The reading of the calendar passed. No. 20 was argued. The following is the calendar for to-morrow, Friday, 6th of January: Nos. 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 5.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY OF SEPTEMBER, 1869.

David A. Lindsay and William G. Chittick vs. *Isidore De Jonge and Solomon De Jonge.*—The plaintiffs sue the defendants to recover the sum of $32,586 58, alleged to remain due to plaintiffs as a balance in their favor on gold operations with and through the defendants. Defendants claim that plaintiffs neglected to secure the defendants by keeping their margin at the market price of gold, and that on the 24th of September, ("Black Friday,") 1869, gold was selling at 160, currency, and after the plaintiffs' currency margin was wholly exhausted, the plaintiffs agreed with the defendants that they would settle all of their account with the defendants at the rate of 155, currency, and that, on that basis, the account was settled. The whole case turned on the question whether this settlement was made. Plaintiffs gave testimony according to the best of their belief that no such settlement had been made, and that even if such settlement had been made, it was concluded with only one partner, and, therefore, not binding on the firm. Defendants testified positively to the settlement having been made.

The case is still on.

Mr. John A. Burrill appeared as counsel for plaintiffs, and Ex-Judge Porter as counsel for defendants.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—JAN. 5.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

THE COST OF ALTERING A BIBLE FROM THE CHALLONER EDITION OF 1750.

John G. Shea vs. *Denis Sadlier, Survivor, &c.*—In April, 1869, Mr. Shea, the eminent Biblical scholar, made an agreement with the firm of D. & J. Sadlier, the well-known Catholic publishing-house, to superintend the publication of a new pocket edition of the Catholic Bible. Mr. Shea agreed to take the genuine original edition, published at London in 1750, by Bishop Challoner, and to compare it with a standard copy of the Latin Vulgate, correct all omissions, misprints and typographical errors, supply parallel references, and to furnish the matter to the printers, and read and correct the proofs. He was to receive $700 for his services, upon a final approval of the edition by Archbishop McCloskey, his consent to undertake the work, having in the first place been obtained. After the edition had been partially put in type the building was burned and the material destroyed. The work was recommenced and completed, and Mr. Shea presented his bill, claiming that he had performed his part of the contract. He claimed $120 extra for doing over the work destroyed by the fire. Mr. Sadlier would not consent to the extra compensation, but was willing, as he testified, to pay the sum agreed upon as soon as Mr. Shea produced a list of the corrections upon the London edition, and obtained the final approval of the Archbishop according to the agreement. Mr. Sadlier testified that Mr. Shea put off the production of this list from time to time, and had never furnished it, and that he (Sadlier) was ready to pay the $700; and that was the reason payment had been refused. Mr. Shea claimed that that was no part of the agreement, and testified that he had sent the list to the Archbishop. Mr. Sadlier testified that he had no knowledge of Shea's having sent it until the latter had so testified on the trial. An offer on the part of Mr. Sadlier to prove a custom among printers, that it was the duty of persons furnishing copy to supply it a second time, when accidentally destroyed, was excluded by the Court, on the ground that the existence of the alleged custom had not been set up in the answer. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $700.

F. Byrne for plaintiff; Quinn & Rogers for the defendant.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—JAN. 5.

Before Justice Quinn.

INTERESTING TO REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

A novel case, and one of interest to real estate dealers and prospective purchasers, was decided yesterday by Judge Quinn, in the First District Court. Henry A. Darrin, a real estate agent on Staten Island, advertised a house for sale, and told Jeremiah Bresnahan, who wished to buy, that the sale was to wind up the estate belonging to a lady, and that he had full and entire control of it. An agreement in writing was entered into, Mr. Bresnahan paying $200, and Mr. Darrin contracting to cause the premises to be conveyed to him two months after, for $3,500. The house, in fact, belonged to a Mr. George Freyer, who testified that he told Mr. Darrin to sell it, but afterward, before the contract with Bresnahan, withdrew the authority, and refused to convey to Bresnahan. The latter, on the day agreed upon, went to Darrin to complete the purchase, but failing to get the deed, and having learned that Freyer was the owner, said he wouldn't have the house and demanded back the $200. Darrin refused to return it, saying that at the time the agreement was made he had verbal authority from Freyer to sell, and he wanted Bresnahan to wait until he (Darrin) could compel Freyer, by legal process, to make a conveyance. Bresnahan brought suit against Darrin for conversion of the money. On the trial counsel for Darrin contended that the contract being that Darrin should cause the premises to be conveyed to Bresnahan, the latter must wait until the result of a suit brought to compel Freyer to execute a deed, and that at any rate there was no conversion of the money, so that the plaintiff could not recover.

Judge Quinn gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that Darrin having stated that the sale was for the purpose of closing up a lady's estate, and not having disclosed the name of the owner, when, in fact, he lived in the village, the money was obtained under false representations, and he would permit an amendment of the complaint to conform to the proofs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 5.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.108½	400 N. Y. C. & Hud... 91¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........107¾	1206 do.......b. c. 91¾
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.107¾	2000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctf's.......b. c. 87¾
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.c.108	10,000 do......... 87½
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....c.110¼	100 Mich. Central.......116¾
10,000 do.........110¼	800 L. S. & Mich. So.. 91¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n., s30 63	300 do.......b. c. 91¾
10,000 do......s30 62¾	100 do......... 91¾
10,000 do......s30 62½	100 Union Pacific....... 12
25,000 do......... 62½	200 do......... 11¾
3,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 67½	100 do......... 11¾
3,000 Ga. 7s, Gold B... 93½	600 do......... 11¾
1,000 N. C. 6s, new.... 22½	200 Chic. & N. W...b30 71¾
5,000 N.C. 6s, Sp. Tax. 18½	100 do......... 71¾
1,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 62½	300 do......... 71
1,000 do......... 62½	500 do.......b60. 71½
20,000 do......... 62	200 Ohic. & N. W. Pf. 82
10,000 do..Ap.&Oct. 63½	25 do......... 82¼
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 92½	250 Chicago & R. I.......104¼
2,000 Erie 1st......... 96	1160 do.........104¾
1,000 Erie 2d......... 88	100 do.......s3.104½
5,000 Erie 4th......... 83	100 do.......b. c.104¾
5,000 Mich. So. 2d...... 94	21 Mil. & St. Paul...... 50¾
1,000 do......... 94	109 do......... 50¾
9,000 Cen.Pac.Gold B. 90½	400 do......... 50¾
20,000 do.......s30 89¾	100 do.......b60. 51¼
10,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 73½	200 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 72¾
70,000 do......... 73¾	1000 do.......b60. 72¾
60,000 do......... 73¾	100 do......... 72½
10,000 U. Pac. 10s, In... 38½	200 do.......b. c. 72¾
10,000 do......... 38¾	480 P.,Ft.W. & C. G'd. 92¾
12,000 U. P. 7s, L.G.B. 57	600 Del., Lack. & W... 106
1,000 Alt.&T.H.2d Pf. 82½	23 do.........105¾
4,000 Chic.&N.W. 1st. 95	100 Boston, H. & Erie.. 2
3,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 80½	100 do......... 1⅞
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 98¼	200 Alton & T. Haute. 27
1,000 M.&St.P.8s, 1st.105½	100 do......... 27¼
500 Del.,L.&W.1st. 98	100 do......... 27¼
7,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 82½	200 do......... 27¼
10 Fourth Nat. Bk...105½	100 do......... 27½
61 Del.& Hud. Canal.120	100 do......... 27¾
100 Canton......... 67	200 do......... 28
200 West. Union Tel... 44¾	400 do......... 28¼
1000 do.......b. c. 44¾	200 do......... 28½
700 Pacific Mail....... 39¾	100 Chic. & Alton.......115
300 do.......b30. 40	10 Chic. & Alton Pf...117¾
100 do.......b. c. 39¾	400 Ohio & Miss....... 27¾
100 Mariposa Pref.b.c. 9¾	200 do.......b30. 28
100 Adams Express... 64¼	66 Morris & Essex.... 88¾
100 Reading.........c. 99¾	40 do......... 88¾
100 do......... 99	100 H. & St. Joseph... 94¾
500 do....b. c. s60 98	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.106¾
	500 T., W. & W. b. c.c. 48¾
	5 Rome & Watert'n.124

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.110⅜	100 N.Y.C.& H. R.b.c. 91¾
8,500 U. S. 6s,'81,C..s3.110¼	500 do......... 91½
20,000 do.......b3.110½	50 do......... 91¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.108⅜	15 do......... 91¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.108	100 Amer. M. U. Ex.. 48
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........c.107	100 Erie Railway..b. c. 22¾
33,000 do.........107	200 Reading Railroad.. 98⅜
500 do.......small.106⅞	100 L. S.& M.S.R..b30 92
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.107¼	100 do.......s30 91¾
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., b3.........106⅜	200 Union Pac. R....... 12
10,000 do.........106¼	100 do.......b. c. 12
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.107¾	200 do......... 12¼
43,000 do.......s3.107¾	400 Clev. & Pitts. R...105
40,000 do.......b30.107¾	200 C. & N. W. R...s60 70¾
10,000 do.......b'c.107¾	100 do.......c. 70¾
10,000 do.......b3.107¾	100 C. & N. W. P...s60 82
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.107¾	100 do......... 82
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....110¼	100 do.......s3 82
10,000 do.........110¼	200 C., C., C.& I. R.s30 82
15,000 Tenn.St.6s,o,b30 63¼	100 do......... 82
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 62½	13 N. J. C. R.ex.priv.100
5,000 do.......s30 62½	700 Chi.& R. I. R.......104¾
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.... 61	200 Mil. & St. P. P...b5 72¾
5,000 do......... 60¼	100 do......... 72¾
30,000 do......... 60	200 Tol., Wab. & West 48¾
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 38	200 P.,Ft.W. & G.Guar 92¾
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. B. 57	100 Bost., H. & Erie.. 2½
20,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 82½	100 Alt. & T. H. R....... 29
200 Mariposa Pref.... 9¾	300 Ohio & M. R....s60 28
200 do......... 9½	300 do.......s3 28
200 Quicksilver P.b.c. 7¼	100 do.......s10 28
100 West. U. Tel.b.c. 44¾	200 Morris & Essex R. 88¾
100 H. & St. Jo. R. Pr.106¼	91 do......... 88¾
25 do.........106⅜	33 do......... 88½
	200 H. & St. Jo. R.... 94¾
	100 do......... 95
	50 do......... 94¾

THURSDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

We compile from the Official Schedule of the Treasury the following classification of Funded Stocks (in Gold) of the United States, as outstanding on the First of January:

FUNDED STOCKS (IN GOLD) OF THE UNITED STATES.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862......	$383,869,050	$111,023,500	$494,892,550
5-20s, 1864......	49,060,900	58,181,700	107,252,600
5-20s, 1865......	130,316,000	55,659,750	185,975,750
5-20s, 1865 (n.)..	196,433,200	73,102,350	269,535,550
5-20s, 1867......	255,698,350	84,076,250	339,774,600
5-20s, 1868......	29,504,750	10,161,500	39,666,250
Total 5-20s.	$1,044,882,250	$392,205,050	$1,437,097,300
Sixes, 1881......	97,056,850	186,621,250	283,678,100
Fives, 10-40s....	64,084,250	130,483,050	194,567,300
Fives, 1874......	13,980,000	6,020,000	20,000,000
Total.........	$1,220,003,350	$715,339,350	$1,935,342,700
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt.			$172,503,450
Yearly Gold Interest charge, March 4, 1869, amounted to			124,234,879
Present yearly charge			113,959,889
Reduction in Interest Charge			$10,274,990

The reduction in the Circulation, &c., of the Treasury since March 4, 1869, as in yesterday's table, is $20,892,016; making the total reduction in the twenty-two months of the Grant Administration $193,395,466.

There are signs of returning ease in the Money market today, which were not apparent yesterday. The rate to the Brokers is 7 ⅌ cent. on call loan, but the discrimination as to collateral is much more rigid than before the defaults of the New-Year on certain Southern State credits. The failure of the State of Alabama to protect promptly the coupons upon $2,000,000 of 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds loaned to the Alabama and Chattanooga Road, and upon $4,800,000 8 ⅌ cent. indorsements for the same Road, has a most unfavorable effect upon the confidence of Money lenders in advancing on this class of collateral. The trouble is the more embarrassing because many of the Southern Bonds hypothecated have no pronounced market through the Stock Exchange, where, in case of the delay or failure of the borrower to return the Money advanced, when demanded, it would be impossible to sell the security in large sums even at a sacrifice. In other instances, while the Bonds are quoted daily as selling at the Exchange, in moderate sums, there is little or no confidence felt that in the event of a serious break in prices, the Money could be realized on large sums, without sacrificing more than the "margins" reserved upon the advances. To what extent these operations, which have been going on for six or eight months past, in failure of a European market for new Bonds, since the War of last Summer, remain unadjusted at present, we have no means of judging, but it is, perhaps, safe to say that the events of the New Year in respect to Alabama—hitherto esteemed one of the best of the Southern States—will soon bring the whole system of lending on such collateral to an early test, if not to final liquidation. It is fortunate for the New-York market that the Bonds in default, which we find amount to $6,700,000, (direct and indorsed,) are not all owned or advanced upon on this side the Atlantic, and beyond the damage or discredit done, by reflection, to other Southern Bonds, the losses here may not prove important, unless, like Tennessee and North Carolina, the State of Alabama should make no effort to redeem her credit.

There is a steady demand for Gold at 110½ @110⅝ ⅌ cent., today, equal to the January Gold Dividends brought upon the market. The Customs demand amounted to $715,000, while the Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury Office was $1,225,000. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at noon, (the gross bidding amounting to $3,606,000,) to the following parties:

Duff & Tienken.	Carter, Hawley & Co.
$80,000......110.52	$10,000......110.60
Marx & Co.	10,000......110.57
80,000......110.51¾	10,000......110.55
50,000......110.52½	10,000......110.53
N. D. Putnam.	9,000......110.51
5,000......110.52	Lee, Tweedy & Co.
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	20,000......110.55
10,000......110.55	10,000......110.53
10,000......110.54	19,500......110.51
10,000......110.53	Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
10,000......110.52	13,500......110.51
9,000......110.51	Mitchell & Newbold.
W. T. Hatch & Son.	23,600......110.51
5,000......110.55	D. J. & Z. S. Ely & Co.
23,000......110.51	12,500......110.51
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	Gibson, Casanova & Co.
100,000......110.51¼	30,000......110.52
R. Balis.	20,000......110.53
30,000......110.55	9,000......110.51
10,000......110.54	J. F. Underhill & Co.
10,000......110.53	50,000......110.53
20,000......110.52	50,000......110.52
27,500......110.51	46,000......110.51
S. R. Jacobs.	Schaffer Bros.
25,000......110.54	137,000......110.51
46,000......110.51	
Total......	$1,000,000

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were less active than yesterday and the day before, and prices were a fraction weaker at the Government Board in the Afternoon. The Southern State Bonds were weaker on Tennessees and South Carolinas, the latter selling below the Tennessees after the January Coupon was promptly paid in Gold, while Tennessee appears to have given over paying altogether. In North Carolinas there is very little action, and Virginias and Georgias are dull of sale. In the Pacific Road Mortgages there was a steadier feeling. The Centrals are 90@90½ ⅌ cent., and the Unions 73½@73¾ ⅌ cent. The Missouri Pacifics (6 ⅌ cent. Gold, February Coupon nearly due,) are not offered at the Exchange Board, but a few cheap parcels have been taken up at 85@86 ⅌ cent. The whole loan is only $7,000,000; the outlay upon the Road, now completed, about $17,000,000, and the Stock 98@par in St. Louis. The old Western Currency 7 ⅌ cent. Mortgages are all steady in price and but sparingly offered at the Board. There was a fairly active market for the Railway Stocks on a pretty bearish feeling, and consequently at weaker prices. The appearance of easier Money in the Afternoon imparted a steadier tone to the dealings, but the bullish interest being in the minority there was no approach to buoyancy.

At the close of business in the Long Room the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The let up in Money caused a better demand for Bills on London. The final turn on the New-York and Western Railways was to lower figures again, and Western Telegraph sold down to 44 ⅌ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 5.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	107	106⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅞	107⅞
American Gold	110½	110½
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	63	62½
New-York Central & Hudson	91⅞	91⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87½	87⅞
Reading Railroad	99⅛	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅞	104⅞
North-west Common	71¾	70¾
North-west Preferred	82⅛	81¾
Pacific Mail Company	39⅞	39⅝
St. Paul Preferred	72⅞	72⅜
St. Paul Common	50⅝	50¾
Lake Shore	91⅞	91⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	27¾
Toledo and Wabash	49¼	48½
Western Telegraph	44⅞	44⅜
Erie	22⅜	22⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5. }

Gold receipts	$1,263,706 46
Gold payments	769,947 25
Gold balance	62,297,723 94
Currency receipts	217,217 73
Currency payments	1,412,636 56
Currency balance	7,092,256 27
Customs	719,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg. '81......110⅜	5-20 coup., '67......107⅜
6 ⅌ cent., coup. '81......110⅜	5-20 coup., '68......107⅜
5-20 coup., '62......108⅜	10-40 registered......106⅜
5-20 coup., '64......108	10-40 coupon......106⅜
5-20 coup., '65......108⅛	6s currency......110¼
5-20 coup., n. i. '65......107	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old......63	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81......100
Tenn. 6s, new bds......62½	Ill. Canal bds, '70......100
Va. 6s, old......67½	Ill. coup. 6s, '77......100
Va. 6s, reg., old......50	Ill. coup. 6s, '79......100
Ga. 7s, Gold Bds......94	Ill. War Loan......104
N. C. 6s, old......44½	N. Y. reg. Bt'y Loan..103¼
N. C. Funding Act, '68. 25	N. Y. coup. Bt'y Loan.104
N. C. Special Tax......18½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.102¼
S. C. 6s, new bds......60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.102¼
S. C. April & Oct......61	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.102¼
Missouri 6s......89⅞	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.102¼
Connecticut 6s......98½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.102¼
Rhode Island 6s......99	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.102¼
Ark. 6s, funded......56	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Ark.7s,L. R.&Ft. S.Is. 60	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......90	Consol'd 7 ⅌ c. conv... 88¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......87	Lack. & West. Bds......100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est... 87	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext... 94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 87	Tol. & Wab. 2d......84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......101	Tol. & W.Cons. Conv. 82
N. Y. C. 7s conv., '76...100	Gt. West. 1st, '88......100
Erie 1st Ext......94½	Gt. West 1st, '88......89
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83......88	Gt. West. 2d, '93......80
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80......83	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st......78
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88......79	Chic., R. I. & Pac......96½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 88	Morris & Essex 1st......100
Hud. R. 7s,2d S.F.,'85.104	Morris & Essex 2d......97
Harlem 1st......100	Clev. & Tol. S. F......99½
Har. Con. M. & S. F.. 90½	N. J. Cen. New Bds..103
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..116	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.100
Chic., B. & Q.8⅌c. 1st.109	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.. 92
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d......94	Clev. & Pitts. 4th......78
M. So. & N.I.S.F.7⅌c. 98	Chic. & Alton 1st......96
Pac. R.7s.guar.by Mo. 95½	Chic. & Alton Inc.... 92
Cen. Pac. Bds......90½	Ohio & Miss. 1st......x96
Union Pac. 1st Bds... 73¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd..x86
Union Pac. L. G't's 7s. 56¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st... 95
Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 38¾	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st.. 89½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75......106	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....105¼
Alton & T. H. 1st......94	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 94
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.. 82½	Mil. & St. P. 1st......91¾
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 74½	Mil. & St. P.I. & M.d. 85
Chic. & N. W. S. F......98	Mil. & St. P. 2d......86
Chic. & N. W. Int.Bs. 90	Col., C. & Ind. 1st......82½
Chic. & N. W. 1st......94½	Tol., Peo. & W.,W. D. 82½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York......132	Commonwealth......93
Manhattan......150	Park......159
Mechanics'......120	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank.100
Union......140	Central National......103½
America......142	Fourth National......105
City......220	Ninth National......110
Phenix......105	Tenth National......122
Tradesmen's......145	Del. & Hudson Canal.119¾
Mechanics'& Traders'135	Pennsylvania Coal......220
Merch. Exchange......100	Canton Co.,Baltimore. 67
Leather Manuf......190	Con. Coal of Maryland 20
State of New-York......112	Western Union Tel... 44¾
Commerce......117	Quicksilver Mining... 2¼
Broadway......288	Quicksilver Preferred 7¾
Ocean......80	Mariposa Preferred... 9
Mercantile......124	Boston Water Power. 18¾
American Exchange..112	Adams Express......64
Bank of the Republic..115	Wells-Fargo Express... 33
Bank of N. America...103	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2⅜
Irving......118½	American Express... 42¼
Grocers'......118	U. S. Express......33
Continental......93½	Pacific Mail......32½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99	99½
City 6s, new	100	100½
Camden and Amboy	118½	118¾
Pennsylvania Central	62½	62¾
Reading	99	99¼
Lehigh Valley	59⅝	59¾
Catawissa Preferred	37½	38
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26¾
Northern Central	41½	41½
Lehigh Navigation	33⅝	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	86	86½

Mr. J. C. Mersereau, the Register of the Gold Room, has issued his annual tablet of the course of the Gold Market, Gold Exchanges and Gold Loans for 1870, adding the figures of the year to the previous annual reports, 1862 to 1869 inclusive, and all bound in a neat pocket-book form. For reference this compilation is not only valuable but strictly reliable. It is for sale at the Gold Room, or at No. 115 Hudson-street.

The Atlantic and Pacific Road, we are informed, is about finished from its connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, near St. Louis to the Western border of the State of Missouri, a distance of about 300 miles. The receipts of the Road for the past five months have been:

In July	$76,960
In August	92,725
In September	106,161
In October	123,560
In November	109,797

The land sales of the Company were:

In August	$29,123
In September	33,951
In October	38,515
In November	58,294
Reported by telegraph for December	70,000

The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, under the management of Hon. Amos Tuck, of New-Hampshire, and embrace about 1,500,000 acres along the line of the road in the State of Missouri—the largest grant since the Illinois Central, so near market.

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company, No. 27 Wall-street, have made their usual Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 9.

The trustees of the Seamen's Bank for Savings have ordered that interest for the past six months be paid depositors on sums of $500 and under, at the rate of *Six ⅌ cent.* per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of *Five ⅌ cent.* per annum; also, an *extra interest* at the same rates, payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst.

The Savings Bank for Merchants' Clerks has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.* to Depositors under $1,000, and *Two and a Half ⅌ cent.* to other Depositors, payable Jan. 16.

The Star Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Globe Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Dec. 19, says:

"The sharp frost having closed with a very decided thaw and an almost continuous rain through the past week, the country in many parts has been quite flooded, several rivers overpassing their boundaries, while agricultural operations have been mainly suspended. The clouds have thus paid in full the balance that was due on the score of last Summer's drouth, and we are embarrassed as to the disposal of the surplus. With labor limited almost to threshing, farmers naturally hesitate before they lower the quality of their Wheat, which in very many instances has lost weight fully 2 lbs. ⅌ bushel, and the declining price which they must take as the consequence by no means satisfies the miller, who wants a dry sample and must look for it in granaried foreign. Prices have, therefore, given way 1s. ⅌ quarter, and the London market on Friday was quite at a stand-still. In the meantime the Franco-German war continues its ravages, and Drouyn de Lhuys, a former French official of distinction, brings before the English public the calamities of his country in the hopes of procuring seed corn for the next crop, 200 square miles in one district alone being laid waste by the tramping of the armies, while the rural population has been almost ruined. But as the only security for the cultivation and sowing of the soil is peace, so without that the most enlarged benevolence must fail; as yet, however, few symptoms of this great desideratum appear on the political horizon. Ere the danger in the East has passed, another cloud in the West has appeared; and these signs of the times certainly seem to indicate that corn, in spite of temporary fluctuations, must keep its value up to next harvest under any circumstances; as, should a general conflagration burst out we might be brought to the war prices of 1854, or at least to the average of 1867, say 68s. 1d. per quarter, or 12s. above the present range. There looks to be no giving way in any part of Europe, and Marseilles, which not long ago returned cargoes back to Italy as unsalable, is now diverting some of our own arrivals off the coast to meet her own wants, while all the cargoes now on their way from the Black Sea are likely to find a ready placement in French or Italian ports if not wanted here. The near approach, however, of Christmas, coupled with the damp weather, has a passing influence on all English markets. The arrivals off the coast since the 9th December were 134 cargoes, of which 70 cargoes were Wheat, 22 Maize, 22 Barley, 13 Rye, 5 Beans, 1 Oats and 1 Millet. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 4 cargoes in all, viz.: Ghirka at 45s. 6d.@47s. 9d., Marianopoli at 47s. 6d., Amber at 53s.; Maize, 17 cargoes, at 30s. 6d.@33s.; Rye, 2 cargoes, at 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.; Barley, 6 cargoes, at 26s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; Oats, 1 cargo, at 17s. 6d., free on board, 22s. 6d., c. f. i. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 72,759 qrs. at 52s. 2d., against 47,998 qrs. at 43s. 8d. last year. The London averages were 55s. 10d. on 3,100 qrs. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Dec. 10 were 704,581 cwts. Wheat and 91,520 cwts. Flour.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Harvey Fisk. A. S. Hatch.

☞ FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-st., Jan. 2, 1871.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for 1870 reach nearly **$8,000,000**, of which about **$3,900,000** is net after paying operating expenses. This is an increase over the previous year, in gross earnings, of $2,300,000, and in net earnings of **$1,300,000**.

The earnings for 1871, by a moderate estimate, based upon reliable data, it is believed, will exceed $10,000,000.

The security of the principal and the assurance of regular and prompt payment of interest which are afforded in the valuable property, and immense revenue of the road, render these Bonds as safe and reliable an investment as can be made. They are daily quoted on the regular call of the New-York Stock Exchange, and of several of the most important Stock Exchanges of Europe, and can be as readily sold at quoted market price as the bonds of the United States Government.

We deal in them as freely as in Government Bonds, and are prepared to supply them in exchange for Five-twenties, or for new investments at current market price.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.

Treasurer's Office, No. 32 Pine-st., }
New-York, Jan. 5, 1871. }

The Central Railroad Company of Iowa have built and equipped 180 miles of new road, through the richest portion of Iowa, thus opening the first through line across the State from north to south. Parties desiring to invest in First Mortgage Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, issued at the rate of only $16,000 to the mile, and now offered at 90 and accrued interest, in currency, are invited to call at this office and obtain a pamphlet with full particulars.

Parties exchanging Governments for these Bonds will receive about one-third more interest upon the investment.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

After a careful examination, we have accepted an agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE, INVESTMENT.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.

Treasurer's Office, No. 32 Pine-street, }
New-York, Jan. 3, 1871. }

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, due Jan. 15, 1871, will be paid in gold at this office, free of Government tax, on and after that date.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ ELIZABETH AND PADUCAH, KY., FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

We offer for sale the bonds of the above road, which is being pushed vigorously to completion, and will connect the important cities of Louisville and Paducah, at 87½ and accrued interest. These bonds can be registered at the option of the holder. We recommend the above as a very safe and desirable investment.

Full particulars upon application to
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.
HALLGARTEN & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	940	Beef, pks	955
Eggs, bbls	559	Cut-meats, pks	1,379
Flour, bbls	5,052	Grease, pks	40
Wheat, bushels	9,400	Lard, pks	1,266
Corn, bushels	17,000	Lard, kegs	220
Oats, bushels	7,925	Stearine, pks	110
Grass-seed, bushels	120	Butter, pks	2,500
Beans, bushels	162	Cheese, pks	3,654
Corn-meal, bbls	56	Tallow, pks	280
Corn-meal, bags	600	Pecans, pks	11
B. W. Flour, pks	22	Dried Fruit, pks	45
Hops, bales	33	Dressed Hogs, No	1,932
Hides, No	1,563	Lead, pigs	400
Hides, bdls	128	Oil-cake, pks	852
Leather, sides	7,030	Tobacco, hhds	11
Resin, bbls	1,409	Whisky, bbls	673
Pork, bbls	2,949	Wool, bales	253

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Samaria*, for Liverpool—20 cases Troches, 10 hhds. Tallow, 12 cases Sewing-machines, 9 cases Leather, 1,139 cases Bacon, 1,133 bales Cotton, 655 tcs. Beef, 700 bbls. Pork, 300 tcs. Lard, 7 cases Cigars, 800 bags Clover-seed, 3,931 bags Ore.

By the bark *Robt. Godfrey*, for Cork and orders—4,607 bbls. Naphtha.

By the ship *Elsinore*, for Antwerp—392,186 lbs. Bacon, 2,021 bbls. Flour, 273,254 lbs. Lard, 200 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Lafayette*, for Havre—3 cases Brass, 10 bbls. Flour, 5 cases Arms, 11,671 cases Cartridges, 250 cases Harness, 1,360 cases Muskets, 58 cases Rifles, 26 cases Pistols, 45 cases Guns, 70 cases Bayonets.

ASHES—Pots have been selling in lots at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls continue dull and nominal at $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active request at full and buoyant prices; sales have been reported here, since our last, of 2,307 bags by the British bark *Eclipse*, and 3,068 bags by the *Circassian*, (alluded to in our last,) on private terms; and at Baltimore, 5,300 bags by the bark *Cricket*, at 12c. gold; 3,250 bags by the *Templar*, at 12c., gold, for the new importation, (1,250 bags,) and 11¾c., gold, for the old, (2,000 bags,) in bond; and 3,000 bags by the *Yamoyden*, on private terms. Some 1,900 bags, by the *Delphin*, sold here some months since, are now being taken out of the stock. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was 14,228 bags here, and 25,393 bags at the other distributing ports. The Norwegian brig *Aabina*, and the brig *Tartar* arrived at this port today, with fresh cargoes of Rio Coffee. San Domingo continues in good demand, and 6,132 bags have been recently sold, including 1,500 bags today by the *Alice*, at 9½c., gold, in bond. Of the week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. Carl Amann & Co. make this summary: 14,191 mats Java, ex *Ida*, sold for consumption on private terms; 345 bags Maracaibo, ex *Ilva*; 300 bags Ceylon, 70 bags Laguayra, all sold within our range; 4,632 bags San Domingo sold for export to Hamburg and Antwerp on private terms; 1,576 bags San Domingo shipped to Antwerp by first hands. A steady feeling prevails at our above quotations under the new tariff. We notice 5,000 mats Java, ex *W. A. Farnsworth*, sold in Boston for New-York account. The stock of other than Rio, in first hands, this morning, was 38,795 mats, and 63,055 bags. We quote Java at 18c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@17c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; Ceara, 14c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—For prompt and early delivery the demand has been moderate at weak and irregular prices; sales 2,976 bales, (of which 298 bales were to arrive,) including 1,627 bales to shippers, 599 bales to spinners and 750 bales in transit. Also, 14,500 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., including last evening, for January, 500 bales at 14¾c.; 300 bales at 14 13-16c.; 900 bales at 14¾c.; February, 100 bales at 15 3-16c.; 300 bales at 15⅛c.; 400 bales at 15 1-16c.; 500 bales at 15c.; March, 300 bales at 15⅜c.; 200 bales at 15 5-16c.; 200 bales at 15¼c.; April, 300 bales at 15½c. Free on board at Savannah, 200 bales on private terms. And today, for January, 200 bales at 14 13-16c.; 2,700 bales at 14¾c.; 1,300 bales at 14 11-16c.; January, 500 bales at 14⅝c.; February, 300 bales at 15c.; March, 200 bales at 15¼c., together; February, 200 bales at 15⅛c.; 800 bales at 15c.; 900 bales at 14 15-16c.; March, 400 bales at 15 3-16c.; 850 bales at 15¼c.; 100 bales at 15⅛c., together; March, 200 bales, and April, 200 bales at 15¼c., together; April, 150 bales at 15⅜c.; 300 bales at 15⅜c.; 100 bales at 15 5-16c. Exchange—3-16c. paid to exchange 500 bales January for 500 bales February; free on board, 100 bales at Baltimore, on private terms; free on board, 200 bales at Charleston, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	13	13¼
Good Ordinary	14½	14½	14¾	15¼
Low Middling	14¾	15	15¼	15½
Middling	15½	15⅝	15¾	15⅞
Good Middling	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	19,360
Receipts last week	28,819
Receipts the preceding week	33,237
Receipts since Sept. 1	468,186
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,200
Exports since our last	1,332
Exports since Sept. 1	256,505
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,897
Estimated stock here	79,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western Flour have been offered less freely, and have been quoted rather stronger in price, with a good inquiry noted, chiefly for low and medium grades, largely for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,250 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 75; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 15@$6 40, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; good to fancy, $6 45@$6 75; good to choice shipping extra Western, $6 10@$6 40; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 30@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 7,250 bbls. shipping extras, within our range. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 40@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 90@ 5 70
Superfine State and Western	5 35@ 5 75
Extra State	6 15@ 6 75
Extra City, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 55@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 40
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 40@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 40@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate request and quoted rather firmer. Sales reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 65 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 65@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in more demand at $4@$5 60 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls. Corn-meal has been in better request and quoted firmer at $3 75@$4 15 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 10 for Jersey; $4 25@$4 35 for Southern; $4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in demand at from $3@$3 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 50@$6 65
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 65@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 60
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 75@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@ —

FRUIT—A moderate demand has been noted for the leading articles at steady rates, including Layer Raisins at $2 62½@$2 65 ⅌ box; Currants, 10c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quite dull today, and prices have been weak and irregular. The export inquiry has been limited, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices, especially in view of the scarcity of ship room and the increasing firmness in freights. The milling demand has been confined to job lots. The offerings of prime stock have been light, and the leading holders have been reluctant to make any important concessions to purchasers. New crop No 2 Spring has been sought after to a limited extent at $1 43@$1 43½, chiefly at $1 43, afloat, and $1 41½@$1 42 in store; new crop No. 1 Spring, very choice, $1 45, in store; mixed Spring, $1 32@$1 34; and old Spring, $1 20@$1 28 ⅌ bushel. There has been a light call for Red and Amber Winter Wheat at $1 44@$1 52½, chiefly for prime Amber Western at $1 50 ⅌ bushel. White Wheat has been tame and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 45@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 44@$1 52, chiefly at $1 50 for Amber; No. 1 Spring, $1 45 for choice, in store; No. 2 do. at $1 43@$1 43½, afloat, and $1 41½@$1 42, in store; mixed Spring at $1 32@$1 34; old Spring at $1 20@$1 28; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 70; Red and Amber State nominally at $1 44@$1 52; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 44@$1 52½; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in reduced supply and moderate request at fairly supported prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 75c.@78½c. for new Mixed Western; 78c.@81c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 79c.@87c. for White do.; 88c.@90c. for choice round Yellow; 72½c.@74½c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet, but firm at from 90c. @$1 for ordinary to prime Western, and $1 05@$1 08 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in moderate request at former rates; sales 15,500 bushels, including Canada West, part as 96c.@$1 12, and State at 82½c.@90c. ⅌ bushel. Barley-malt has been quiet and depressed, including Canada at $1@$1 20, and State at 85c.@97c. ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in less demand, yet quoted generally firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,500 bushels at 58c.@63½c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 58½c.@62c. from track and afloat, for new Mixed Western; 60½c.@62½c. for State, 61c.@62c. for Pennsylvania, and 60c.@63½c. for track and afloat, for new White Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 2,021 bbls. Flour for Antwerp.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet and nominal.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and firm at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 35 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at 75c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at less buoyant rates.

HEMP—Has been held pretty firmly, but has been partially neglected.

HONEY—Has been dull and nominal at 75c.@80c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ⅌ gallon.

HOPS—Continue dull and weak in price at from 8c.@14c. for New Crop, 6c.@10c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@3c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 33 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS, LIME and LUMBER—Have been quoted steady, but have been without activity.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand at well supported prices.

METALS—There has been a very light call noted for all articles at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in fair demand, but under pretty free receipts and offerings has been quoted rather cheaper; sales, 1,223 bbls., part at auction, at 45c.@74c., the inside price for very poor, ⅌ gallon. Foreign has been in some request, and sales have been reported of 32 hhds. Demerara at 37c.; and 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms. The stock in first hands this morning included 6,308 hhds. Cuba, 1,629 hhds. English Islands, 180 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; Cuba at 20c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 40c.@74c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light stock and moderate request at steady rates; sales, 1,200 bbls. common to good strained at $2 20@$2 30, chiefly at $2 30 ⅌ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,409 bbls. Tar has been quiet at old figures. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, and held with much confidence; sales, 380 bbls. at 48c.@49c., chiefly at 48½c.@49c. for merchantable; and 50c. for New-York pks. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@50c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 25@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 35@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Trade in all kinds has been devoid of animation; prices have not varied essentially. Linseed, 82c.@84c., in casks and barrels; Crude Cotton-seed, 50c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Holders have been generally firmer in their views, and have been offering stock less freely, while the demand has been on a moderate scale. Crude in bulk has been inquired for, for prompt and forward delivery, at 12¾c.@13c. ⅌ gallon; but has been in very light supply. Shipping Crude has been inactive, but held with confidence, at 17c.@17½c. here, and 16c.@16½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 220 bbls. At the Creek, Upper Road deliveries have been in fair demand, and quoted up to $3 30, and Lower at $3 50@$3 55 ⅌ bbl. Refined has been less plenty and has been in request at a shade firmer prices; sales, 1,350 bbls. Standard White at 23¾c., closing with this rate bid, and 24c. generally asked; 500 bbls. high-test Oil at 24c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia, bids were reported for Standard White of 22¾c. for January and February; 23c. for February and 24c. for March; but holders were claiming a fraction more in each instance, and transactions were restricted; 1,000 bbls., for March delivery, were sold at 24c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,060 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair demand, within a range of 28c.@29c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 7,000 cases. Naphtha has been in request at 9¼c. in shipping order, 14c.@14½c. in cases, and 4½c.@4¾c., in bulk, ⅌ gallon. The export clearances hence have been 4,607 bbls. for Cork and orders.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate request for prompt delivery, but has been held with much firmness. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 570 bbls. at $19 75@$20 12½, chiefly at $20 for new Mess; $16 50@$17 25 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $19 75@$20 25 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a much livelier inquiry noted on the basis of $20 for Western Mess, seller January, February and March, showing a decidedly stronger market; sales, 4,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at stronger price. We now quote the range at from 7¾c.@7¾c., chiefly at 7¾c.@7¾c. for Western, and 8c.@9¼ for City. Cut-meats have been in demand at previous quotations; sales have been in a retail way at 11c.@12½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Pickled Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales, 150 pkgs. Bacon has been in request at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 550 boxes at 11¾c. for City Short Clear, 11c. for City Long Clear, and 10c.@10¼c., chiefly 10c., for Short Rib. Lard has been in moderate request at fairly supported prices for desirable lots, especially of Western Steam. Sales have been reported since our last of 685 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11½c.@12¼c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12c.@12¼c. for new Western Steam, and 11¾c.@12c. for City, (the latter rate for 100 tcs. Lockitt's,) ⅌ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller March, at 12¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 160 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in more demand at $28@$29 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales, 250 tcs. Beef Hams have been quite active at $29@$30 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,130 bbls. Butter has been in rather more request at uniform quotations; State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 2,500 pks. Cheese has been very quiet, since our last, at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 3,654 boxes. Messrs. Starin & Floyd, in their special report for the Weekly Times, notice the week's movements in Butter and Cheese thus: "The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 6,747 pks. Up to the close of the current year the demand was, as usual during the Holiday week, confined strictly to actual necessities of buyers, but the new year opens with a better tone to the trade, and with some semblance of demand for all classes of stock. The business in Butter between country and City, during and since the late war, has been conducted on a purely speculative basis by the trade of this City, and has resulted in wide fluctuations in rates, an unstable market, and has terminated with the three past crops paying a loss instead of profit. The tone and temper of the houses engaged in the trade is now strongly conservative, which will, without doubt, lead to a change in the mode of transactions, and to healthful and satisfactory results. Our quotations are unchanged, at which a fair trade is progressing at the close:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	35@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	34@35
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	34@35
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	32@33
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	29@31
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ⅌ lb.	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	34@39
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ⅌ lb.	35@38
Welsh tubs, fair to good, State, ⅌ lb.	30@32
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	35@42
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb.	30@33
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	27@29
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb.	23@25
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb.	23@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb.	18@22
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb.	16@18
Common and White, Western and State stock, ⅌ lb.	10@12
Canada, fair to prime, ⅌ lb.	22@28
Roll Butter, prime, ⅌ lb.	28@30
Roll Butter, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	22@25

The total receipts of Cheese for the week are 6,747 boxes, the export for the same period being 7,969 boxes of 60 lbs. each. The demand for all classes of trade is extremely light, and there appears to be no disposition to operate speculatively and relieve the parties now holding the bulk of the stock in this market. Our quotations are said to be maintained, but they are entirely nominal, as there is not sufficient inquiry or actual transactions to either make or sustain a range of prices. The amount of stock in City and country has been closely counted, and has caused the heaviest holders to confidently await expected results that may or may not take place.

State Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ lb.	15½@16½
State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	12½@13½
State Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb.	15 @16¼
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ⅌ lb.	13½@14½
Western, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	10 @11½

SEEDS—Clover has been in less urgent request at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Timothy and Linseed unchanged.

SKINS—Have been quiet at former rates.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, with a rather more general inquiry noted, though the transactions reported have been light; sales, 25 hhds. Demerara on private terms; 19 hhds. New-Orleans, (at auction,) at 9c.@9¾c.; and 120 boxes Havana on private terms. Messrs. Carl Amann & Co. report the stock in first hands this morning at 30,958 hhds., 68,951 boxes, and 325,189 bags; also, 744 hhds. Melado. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10¼c.@10½c., ⅌ lb. Refined have been in fair demand, ranging from 11¼c.@14¼c. ⅌ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14¼c.; A's, 13¼c.; B's, 13¼c.; extra C's, 13c.@13¼c.; and Yellow, 11¼c.@12½c., ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been in quite moderate demand at former prices; sales since our last 83,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c., for Prime; also, small lots of Stearine at 10c.@12c., and of Grease at 7c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair supply and limited request at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 220 bbls., in small lots, at 92c.@92½c. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 673 bbls.

WOOL—Of the sales in this market in December, Messrs. Walter Brown & Son give the following summary: 1,050,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 33c.@63c.; 150,000 lbs. Scoured, 27c.@87c.; 23,500 lbs. Combing at 53½c.; 55,000 lbs. Lambs at 34c.; 37,080 lbs. Noils, 47c.@51c.; 450,000 lbs. California, 19c.@33c.; 150,000 lbs. Texas, 19½c.@22c.; 215,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled, 37½c.@40c.; 300 bales Donskoi on private terms; 75,000 lbs. Rio Grande on private terms; 130 bales Cape on private terms; 60,000 lbs. Mexican on private terms; 20 bales Oregon on private terms. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month, 2,284 bales; coastwise, 3,954 bales; California, 3,292 bales; Texas, 218 bales; New-Orleans, 410 bales; Savannah, 44 bales; total, 6,248 bales. The imports of the past month, from Liverpool, 101 bales; London, 238 bales; Maracaibo, 81 bales; Smyrna, 436 bales; Rio Grande, 81 bales; total, 937 bales. The average prices of Domestic Fleece Wool in the United States, from 1857 to 1861, was: For Fine, 50 3-10c.; for Medium, 42 8-10c.; and for Coarse, 36 6-10c. Average prices for four years, from 1861 to 1865, (during the war,) for Fleeces, 63c.@63c.; for Pulled, 58c.@61c. Average prices for the year 1866: Fleeces, 45c.@72c.; Pulled, 29c.@64c. Average prices for the year 1867: Fleeces, 40c.@70c.; Pulled, 26c.@57c. Average prices for the year 1868: Fleeces, 40c.@67c.; Pulled, 27c.@49c. Average prices for the year 1869: Fleeces, 43c.@67c.; Pulled, 26c.@50c. Average prices for the year 1870: Fleeces, 39½c.@61½c.; Pulled, 24½c.@47½c.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more inquiry for Grain, Flour, Petroleum and Provision room, at somewhat firmer rates. Cotton freight has been offered less freely, and rates have been quoted a shade easier. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,300 bales Cotton at 5-16d. by sail, 7-16d.@½d. by steam, ⅌ lb.; 3,500 bales do., by sail, (from Mobile,) at about 9-16d. ⅌ lb.; 23,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8½c.; 12,000 bushels Corn, by do., at 8d. ⅌ bushel of 56 lbs.; 70 tcs. Pork at 7s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; 200 boxes Bacon at 45s. ⅌ ton; 30 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For London, 15,500 bushels Wheat at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 300 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; 250 pkgs. Measurement Goods on private terms. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and the Continent, a North German bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms; another, with 2,800 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d., or 3d. less if to United Kingdom direct; and another, with 3,500 bbls. from the same port, at about the same figures. For Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, with 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; also, 1,000 bags Coffee and 500 tcs. Lard, at 35s. ⅌ ton; and 300 tons Cedar-wood at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Rotterdam, a British bark, of 341 tons register, with general cargo on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Persini and M. Gausins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WAR. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fowler and Miss Tracy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
KIND TO A FAULT and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Hall, Miss Edwin, and Miss Howett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A telegram from Lille reports that the battle fought by the Army of the North on the 3d was a great victory for the French, that the fight continued ten hours, and that the Prussians were forced from all their positions, the French occupying the villages held by the Germans in the morning. Two villages were totally destroyed. Railway communication between Lille and Cambrai is restored. The fortress of Péronne, in the Department of Somme, although almost destroyed by the bombardment, still holds out. A Havre telegram of the evening of Jan. 4 says the Prussians had attacked the French on the left bank of the Seine in force, but the result was not known.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A London telegram says a Prussian courier, captured near the Belgian frontier by the French, had dispatches urging the United States to press the *Alabama* claims. The London *Times* of yesterday, in an article on the claims, says England only desires, by fair concessions and a frank allowance, to bring about a settlement of this foolish quarrel which alienates two great nations allied by blood and sympathy....Jules Favre is said to have informed Count Bismarck, through the medium of Mr. Washburne, that he knows nothing of the European Conference, and will not leave Paris to attend it....Baron von Beust, in reply to the Prussian dispatch announcing the completion of German unity, and expressing the hope the good relations established by the Treaty of Prague may continue, acknowledges the Chancellor's friendly allusion to the treaty, but declines to enter into a discussion of its features. He says the restoration of the German Empire is an act of historical significance and paramount importance, and is received with satisfaction by the people of Austria, and is personally gratifying to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, several new bills were introduced, one of them providing for inspectors to examine into the sanitary, industrial and educational condition of the Indians, and another making the rules as to the competency of witnesses in State Courts also applicable in the Federal tribunals. A resolution was adopted calling for the last correspondence between Mr. Motley and the State Department, including the telegraphic dispatches relating to his recall. A Select Committee was appointed to investigate the charges of blockade-running recently made against Senator Sprague, and Mr. Trumbull's Civil Service bill was made the special order for Monday next. The debate on Dr. Best's claim for compensation for a house destroyed at Paducah, Ky., by order of a Federal officer, was then continued, the point in controversy being whether the property was taken for public uses in a sense that entitled the owner to compensation from the Government. The discussion was carried on mainly by Messrs. Edmunds of Vermont, Pool of North Carolina, Carpenter and Howe of Wisconsin, Morton of Indiana, Flanagan of Texas, and Davis of Kentucky. At its close a vote was taken on the bill to pay Dr. Best $25,000 for the destruction of his property, which resulted in its passage, 28 to 15.

In the House, Mr. Schenck's letter of resignation was read, and a bill introduced and immediately passed giving him an extra allowance of $2,500 a year, as Minister to England, for the employment of an amanuensis, made necessary by an injury to his right hand incurred in battle. A memorial was submitted from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking for measures to facilitate the laying of a telegraphic cable across the Pacific Ocean. Among the new bills introduced was one by Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, authorizing the organization of corporations by general law for the construction and operation of railroads and telegraphs from Washington to other parts of the country. Reports on San Domingo, made during the Administrations of Polk and Pierce, were called for, and then the resolutions relating to the dispute between Ex-Minister Washburn and the late Paraguayan authorities came up for consideration. The resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs condemn Admiral Godon, and declare that the conduct of Paraguay was an insult to this country, and the discourtesy of the naval officers to members of the Legation should be inquired into. The minority of the Committee reported resolutions denouncing the arrest of Bliss and Masterman, while under the American flag, condemning Mr. Washburn for submitting to insult, relieving Admiral Godon from blame, and declaring that no legislation on the subject is necessary. The majority resolutions were supported by Mr. Orth, of Indiana, and the minority by Mr. Swann, of Maryland. The discussion will be continued today.

GENERAL.

It is announced in Boston that William R. Floyd is to be stage manager of the Globe Theatre; also that J. W. Wallack and Mrs. Chanfrau will appear as leading artists.

At the annual meeting of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company in Cleveland, on Thursday, the following Board of Directors was elected: J. N. McCulloch, Wellsville; G. W. Cass, Pittsburg; J. H. Devereux, R. F. Smith, Cleveland; Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, L. D. Rucker, Hugh Smith, Henry Harley, New-York; Thos. A. Scott, Philadelphia.

T. H. Perkins, a butcher, of Wakefield, Mass., was killed, on Wednesday evening, and his wagon smashed to pieces by a train, near Boston, on the Boston and Maine Railroad.

The failure of the firm of Hall, Dame & Bullock, wholesale dealers in woolen goods, on Summer-street, Boston, is announced.

The Selectmen of Newton, Mass., sustain Officer Hines in the shooting of one Murray, the other day, and have agreed to pay the expenses of his trial.

A general order has just been promulgated from the War Department making extensive transfers, assignments and musters out. Among the unassigned officers whose commissions have expired under the act of July 15, 1870, and who are honorably mustered out of service, are Lieut.-Cols. Charles J. Whiting and John N. Edie, Majors George A. Gordon, William Clinton, Joseph B. Collins, Ebenezer Gay, Samuel Ross, John M. Goodhue and Henry R. Rathbone, and a large number of Captains and First and Second Lieutenants.

The Supreme Court of California on Thursday reversed the decision of a lower Court in the case of The People *vs.* Brady, on the ground that the defendant was convicted on Chinese testimony, under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. The Court held that the Amendments cannot effect a State law regulating the practice in courts of law. Judge Rhodes, Democrat, dissented.

The weather continues dry in California, and a strong desire is expressed for rain throughout the State.

Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, has deeded to a board of trustees and governors, a plot of ground, with the necessary buildings, for the establishment of an institution to maintain such "destitute but refined and educated gentlemen as may be admitted to its benefits." The institution is to be maintained by the donor's endowments.

Gov. Clayton, in his Message to the Arkansas Legislature, congratulates them on the prosperous condition of the State and on the dying out of old prejudices and animosities. He makes numerous suggestions for the reduction of taxes.

The Message of Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, was read in both Houses on Wednesday. The total State debt amounts to $4,890,937. The Senatorial question is still unsolved, and Gov. Palmer is mentioned as a compromise candidate between Gen. Logan and his opponents.

The Missouri House of Representatives organized yesterday by the election of R. P. C. Wilson, of Platt County, Democrat, for Speaker, and Democrats in all the other offices. In the Senate Lewis Gottschalk, of St. Louis, "Liberal," was chosen Speaker over Morrison, Democrat, and a Democrat for Secretary over the Republican candidate.

We print this morning a report of the proceedings of what is popularly known as the Committee of Tammany Republicans, and the speech of Mr. Greeley on accepting its Chairmanship—reserving for another day an examination of the composition and policy of the Committee, and the reasons assigned by Mr. Greeley for associating himself with it. We will only say now that the step taken by Mr. Greeley will surprise large numbers of Republicans, and will be regarded with regret by those of them who are striving for a reorganization which shall purge the party of the influences which have so seriously impaired its usefulness and strength. The fact that this Committee and the State General Committee are at variance on essential points is incontestable, and it is unfortunate that a gentleman occupying Mr. Greeley's position in the party, and wielding the influence with which his character, his abilities, and his prolonged service have invested him, should at this critical moment identify himself with the body whose membership and tactics have made it an object of distrust in the estimation of multitudes of stanch Republicans.

The "Favorite Son" of New-York.

We all remember the diffidence which suddenly troubled the Governor of this State during the recent canvass. If his life had depended on his silence, he could not possibly have said less. The paper whose retransfer to the "Ring" he was the means of negotiating, announced every now and then that he was to make a speech at some political meeting or other. But this was only intended to attract the curious. Gov. Hoffman was too bashful to face the public. Had he shown himself, he might perhaps have been asked some questions about his manipulation of the Judges who sit at General Term, or in reference to the real nature of his connection with the Erie swindlers—and all such subjects are necessarily distasteful to a gentleman of fine sensibilities. So during the entire canvass the Governor hid himself like a hermit in his cell, and conversed with no one save Tweed, Sweeny and James Fisk, Jr., his guides on all matters of public importance.

When the Legislature met, the Governor was obliged to give some visible signs of life again, and his Message proves that, during his seclusion, his identity had become somewhat mixed. A large part of his Message seems to have been written under the idea that the last election was an election of President, and that Mr. John T. Hoffman was the successful candidate. His words are those of a man who is rehearsing his inaugural address. The Mayor has declared that Tammany does not want Hoffman as President, but Mr. Hoffman himself is in the secret of that joke, and very likely saw the article renouncing him before it was published. He has, therefore, quietly skipped over a couple of years or so, and imagined himself comfortably installed in the White House. This course was convenient in many ways. It gave the public to understand that Gov. Hoffman still believes himself predestined to succeed Gen. Grant. And it saved the Governor the trouble of addressing himself to any of those issues relating to the State or City Government, which involve him and his party in indelible disgrace.

One would suppose that a Governor of the State would feel himself obliged to recommend the redress of some of the grievances under which the community now labor. He knows very well that a large proportion of the money raised by local taxation flows into the pockets of four or five men, and sticks there, except when, at Christmas time, they let a few crumbs fall from their tables into the lap of Lazarus. He knows that shameful misgovernment is the rule in this City—that the reports of all the Departments are being dishonestly suppressed, that there is a very large deficiency in the Controller's Department, that a great public work like the Central Park is mapped out for division among the spoilers, that unparalleled acts of extravagance are daily committed. He is aware, for instance, that the New Court-house in this City has already cost more money than was required for the construction of the Erie Canal. He knows that justice has become a by-word in the higher Courts, and that Judges act in collusion with notorious swindlers. In fact, Gov. Hoffman placed those Judges where they are expressly in order that they might carry on this traffic. Yet on all these subjects the Governor is silent. His recommendations to the Legislature are confined to topics about which the Tweed cabal is absolutely indifferent. He talks about an underground railroad and the rinderpest. It is the *robberpest* which New-York wants to be protected against, and on that subject the Governor's lips are sealed. He speaks only according to the brief put into his hands by Sweeny, and Sweeny by no means wishes the system of pillage, through which he has realized a large fortune, to be interfered with.

We are afraid the general public did not take the trouble to read the Message of the Governor; if they had, they would understand pretty well the man who is to be thrust forward in 1872 as the Tammany candidate for the Presidency. He is in sympathy with every device for withdrawing government from the people, and handing it over to the adventurers who have lifted him into his present position. He approves of wasting the public money on such orgies as that which took place last night under the title of the "Americus Club Ball"—a ball which cost not less than $50,000, as a journal publishing the Ring advertisements informs us, every dollar of which rightfully belongs to the tax-payers. There ought not to be much doubt about the fate of a man of this kind when he asks the people to elect him President of the United States. He might do for the positions held by Gould or Fisk, but for any post requiring the exercise of honor and good faith he has utterly disqualified himself.

Funding the Debt.

The Senate has passed a bill changing the terms of the Funding act, by authorizing an increase of the issue of five per cent. bonds from two to five hundred millions. The measure was introduced at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, who clings to the belief that it is possible even now to fund the public debt at a rate lower than the present. We take the change proposed as a confession of inability to float four or four and a half per cent. bonds. But is there any valid reason for believing that a five per cent. security will find a market, to any considerable extent, in this country or in Europe?

The Franco-German war was referred to by the Secretary, in his report, as the source of last year's obstacles to the funding scheme in Europe. Undoubtedly it engendered some difficulties and aggravated others, but it by no means explains the fact of failure. We never regarded success as among the immediate probabilities. Accepting the war, however, as a source of hindrance whose seriousness the Secretary admits, what likelihood is there of improvement for some time to come? Whether the conflict between France and Germany terminate soon or late, it is evident that neither of those countries will for some years be in a position to absorb more foreign securities. Their financial condition will be bad—in the case of France it will be deplorable; and the capitalists of both will have at home ample scope for the use of all the means at their command at rates above that fixed as the maximum for the funding of our bonds. In England their chance will not be much better. The London *Economist* recently showed that the greater part of the colonial and foreign stocks and bonds owned in Great Britain yield six or seven per cent.; and the current prices of most of them are fatal to the expectation that a five per cent. United States bond can be sold there at par. Besides, it is reasonably certain that the financial exigencies of England, consequent upon the military and naval plans of its Government, and the distrust growing out of wide-spread international complications, will still further diminish the marketability of a five per cent. American bond.

Is the prospect any better in this country? Is it supposed that a large amount of five per cents. can now be disposed of in Wall-street, or that investors, large or small, in other parts of the country will be content with that rate of interest? We know that, practically, money in the Atlantic and Middle States is worth seventeen per cent., and that in the West and South there is no difficulty in obtaining good security at twelve to eighteen per cent. Look at the bonds now being placed upon the Eastern markets. The majority are seven per cent. in gold, or eight per cent. in currency; one presented under very strong auspices, yields 7.30 per cent. in coin. The idea that, with money at its present value, a five per cent. security will be sought with the avidity which the Secretary anticipates, seems to us delusive.

This is, in truth, confessed when the promoters of funding propose to make the acceptance of the bonds by banks and other moneyed institutions compulsory. One argument which we have seen in print suggests not only that the national banks shall be compelled to take these bonds, in consideration of the removal of the tax on circulation, but that savings banks and other institutions of a kindred character shall also be required to invest their surplus funds in them. Such an interference with the most popular of provident institutions is utterly inexcusable; and the mere suggestion of it reveals the weakness of any plan of funding at the rates contemplated.

The Voice of Fate.

The Greeks had a laughing and a weeping philosopher among their early sages. The moderns are happy in the possession of two professors of the mysteries of the starry science, whose attributes are somewhat similarly contrasted. When we lately adverted to the oracular utterances of the prophetic "Zadkiel," we were under the impression that he was the only real and original astrologer vouchsafed to this skeptical age. We find, however, his claims disputed by another hoary-headed seer, who has adopted the celestial name of "Raphael," and who announces himself on the title-page of his fifty-first annual "prophetic messenger" as "the astrologer of the nineteenth century." We would not have it understood that we consider Zadkiel's predictions as lively reading, but truth compels us to say that, when compared with those of his venerable rival, they are vivacity itself. By way of preparing the mind of the reader for the harrowing details of what the stars reveal concerning 1871, the sagacious Raphael has furnished a colored tableau, which he calls a hieroglyphic, and the interpretation of which he discreetly postpones till this time next year. The most uninstructed observer may see at a glance that the picture, like the prologue to *Hamlet's* play, "means mischief." A grisly skeleton, pointing with bony fingers to three unfortunates, who are making wry faces on hospital pallets; a coffin, painted scarlet; a young man in Greek costume, kneeling, and apparently in tears; a young woman, slenderly attired, unmistakably sobbing; a ship of war on fire; an eagle screaming, and three military-looking gentlemen seated at a table, and, apparently, playing a game at draw-poker on the top of the map of Europe—such are a few of the cheerful ingredients of the suggestive frontispiece.

The text is quite as sombre as the illustration. In January we have such encouraging sentences as "woe to the Parisians," "the Prussian monarch will soon be humbled," and in February certain dangers are predicted for King William, "if alive." During the succeeding months we have intermittent doses of "anarchy and bloodshed," "dark days for Europe," "woe to the Grand Turk, and to the King of Italy," and, indeed, to nearly every potentate in Europe. In August, the wailing Raphael gives us a welcome relief by indorsing Zadkiel's prediction of flourishing trade for New-York, and other cities under *Cancer*. Let Wall-street look to it, however, for the indications point to "grievous losses attending speculation." September finds "a warlike tendency manifested in Russia," and October sees Prussia joined with her in attempts which tend to the ultimate loss of British India. The year is to end as it began, in clouds and gloom. "Depression of trade," "a scarcity of money and employment," "also cases of garrotting and highway robbery," are the sombre though rather commonplace features of December. By way of relief, we turn to the "table of celestial influences," wherein is set down the good or evil tendency of each day in the year, as prefigured by the aspects of the planets. Here the promise of 1871 is as discouraging as ever. There are, on an average, about twenty days in each month set down as unlucky for most kinds of important business. Those about to marry will find this astrological "guide, philosopher and friend" give them on about eight days every month the emphatic advice—"don't." At intervals some specially unfortunate day is labeled in small capitals, "Evil, beware!" Aware of the perversity of human nature, the philosopher sometimes gives a qualified piece of advice like this: "Marry if thou wilt, but the influences are conflicting." Again, he lends the sanction of his authority to such wise maxims as the following: "Beware of rushing into law," "be very guarded with women," "avoid dispute and excitement toward evening," though why such advice should be specially applicable to any single day in the year, he does not attempt to explain.

Those who entertain any doubts of the correctness of Raphael's reading of the starry signs, can readily test it by finding out whether, on the whole, Monday last was "fortunate for surgeons, but not very favorable for courtship," and whether today will answer to its description of "much uncertainty abounds and thwarts thy efforts." Should these pregnant sentences be found to be of a kind calculated to repay the trouble of consulting the stars, then the reader may, by communicating with the oracular "Raphael," become alive to the great benefits "that may be realized in the ordinary walks through life, by the computation of his or her nativity *with* the arcs of direction." In this way the events of each revolving year may be traced out from the horoscope of the anxious inquirer; every conceivable contingency may be provided against, and an invaluable knowledge of the intentions of the stars may enable their subject to defeat their malefic influences, and so, in the most unmistakable way, control his own destiny. For the benefit of inquirers it may be noted that "Raphael" furnishes prospectus and terms on application. In an age when so many humbugs flourish, this particular specimen of the genus doubtless finds people who are idiots enough to suppose that the secrets of the future are all miraculously revealed to him.

The New Crusade.

We have already expressed the conviction that the successful establishment of the French Republic would form a new epoch in European history. "The wars of kings are finished, those of the people are going to begin," wrote Mazzini twenty-one years ago. The great revolutionist was somewhat premature in his announcement, but sexagenarian as he is, he may yet live to find his words fulfilled. We have it on the authority of the *North German Correspondent*, the organ of Count Bismarck, that Mazzini is the constant companion and adviser of M. Gambetta, and that, in concert with Mieroslawski and others, whom the German print dismisses under the comprehensive title of "monomaniacs," he is not only the cause of French Republicanism, but is also propagating that idea, whose spectre haunts every royal couch in Europe—the Universal Republic. Americans know something of the vast organization founded by Mazzini in 1865, and popularly known as the Universal Republican Alliance. For more than forty years the great Italian has dreamed and schemed and organized. He has been laughed at as an enthusiast, hunted down as an outlaw, and feared by nearly every Government in Europe. But he has lived to see his dreams become waking realities, and to watch a great monarchy arise out of an impulse which originated in his creative brain. He cherished the thought of a united Italy when he was almost alone in believing it to be possible. A generation has been sufficient to make his idea a tangible fact. He was then, as now, the greatest apostle of the propaganda of a universal republic. The master conception has flourished like the other, and already shows signs of beginning to fructify. Count Bismarck has faced the revolution before, and hates it with all the intensity of a nature in which the mediæval *junker* has so large a share. But he is wiser than his zealous organ in knowing that "a great historical burlesque" does not fitly describe the struggle which France is waging, and that the men who direct her destinies are something more than "a cosmopolitan committee of Utopian theorists."

Many who are familiar with the fertile and commanding intellect of Mazzini may never have heard of Mieroslawski, who, according to the same authority, is also a member of "the strolling company which has lately left Tours for Bordeaux." Born in France, of a Polish father and a French mother, he fought, at the age of seventeen, and again, sixteen years later, for the liberty of Poland; he was rescued from a condemned cell in Berlin by the revolutionary citizens of 1848; he faced the troops of Prussia, at the head of the Pomeranian peasantry, was again a revolutionary leader in Sicily, then in Baden, where it needed the Prince of Prussia, with 60,000 men, to reduce the intrepid General of the people; in 1863 he was again in Poland, at the head of an insurrectionary movement, and now this child of revolutionary struggle has again found his element, and is busy with his accumulated experience and his contagious enthusiasm in animating a nation with the unfaltering resistance of freemen. That the "Cosmopolitan Committee" is regarded with something more than annoyance at Versailles, is obvious from the tone of the Berlin semi-official sheet. The subject is discussed by the *Correspondent* with an amount of acrimony and unfairness somewhat unusual in its generally respectable columns. Some absurd resolutions of the Red Republicans of Lyons are, quite gratuitously, ascribed to the influence of Mazzini, and the existing Government of France is characterized as "a bastard offspring of terrorism and anarchy." Whatever of such elements may exist in France, it is clear to all impartial observers that the Prussians have at least half the responsibility of causing them; and the consistent way in which Count Bismarck's organ strives to belittle the existing phase of the struggle, and all connected with it, is a confession of weakness in the proportion that it is disingenuous.

Have We Any Burglars?

If the breaking up of the two desperate and skillful gangs of burglars who have for a long time past been at work in Brooklyn and Westchester, causes citizens of those localities to breathe more freely, it reveals also, with most unpleasant distinctness, the extent of the danger to which our lives and our property are constantly exposed. At this very moment other gangs—as numerous, as skillful, as desperate, but more fortunate than these—are undoubtedly plotting against the peace and safety of our own citizens. Houses are "spotted" here like those nine chosen ones in Brooklyn, but, unlike those, their dwellers will be first made aware of the distinction by the sudden swoop of the robbers, or the disappearance of the booty,—lucky indeed if the dangerous knowledge is not bought at the cost of life. New-York has "capitalists" also, not less shrewd than Brooklyn financiers, who know a good thing when they see it, and who will not let deserving "cracksmen" be idle for want of a trifling advance. The Westchester gang, it is estimated, collected in the past few months, from residents of that county and the adjacent district of New-Jersey, property to the value of nearly $20,000. There need be no limit to the earnings of energetic and experienced operators, working under all the advantages which our peculiar system of municipal government offers, and cheered and encouraged by the shining examples of such accomplished masters of their craft as the magnates of the Ring.

And yet it is so much easier, more lucrative, and less dangerous to exercise their abilities in the political career, that we wonder all sensible burglars have not long ago adopted it. We say dangerous, for although of course no well-disciplined policeman will fire on a gentleman who may possibly have him discharged for the discourtesy, private citizens are sometimes less generous, and show a carelessness in the handling of fire-arms which detracts a little from the pleasures of midnight maraudings. But from a snug berth in a civic office, a keen workman may "crack" all the "cribs" in the municipal treasury without any risk whatever. Conscientious service, as Deputy Sheriff or Court Marshal, for example, he will find so like the real thing he has been accustomed to that he will inevitably take his "jimmy" to levy an execution, and catch himself serving an attachment with a jack-screw instead of a writ. Assessments he will discover to be such downright robbery as would rejoice the most inveterate bandit's heart, and about the whole system of our City Government he will scent an air of general rascality which he may breathe with entire freedom. Why, then, should we have any burglars?

The Beginning of the End.

The declaration of independence by Roumania may be regarded as the first approach in that line of attack which we ventured to predict as the probable course of Russia, at the time of her first bringing the Black Sea question on the tapis. The *formal* disintegration of the Mussulman Empire has commenced, and though the Porte would doubtless have no difficulty in suppressing any movement by the demoralized and corrupted descendants of the Imperial cohorts of old and rotten Rome—who have kept the worst of her vices and none of her power—it will not find it so easy to subdue the Servians, who will move next, with the Montenegrins and other Sclavonic tribes,—all resolute, hardy, and implacable in their detestation of their Turkish masters. Other movements, in the interior of Asia Minor, in the Lebanon difficulties with Persia, will come in to complicate the question and divide the forces of the Sultan; and, if the maritime Powers do not intervene for the help of the Ottoman Empire, Egypt and the African Provinces will follow in declaration of independence.

All these movements have their direction from St. Petersburg, and will not lack good direction and support. Their defeat implies the defeat of Russia. This makes the alternatives of solution well worth weighing by the whole civilized world. If the Sultan fights the Roumanians, he must fight on every side. The Christian tribes will rise together, and if he does not receive European help, he must declare a religious war, arouse the fanaticism of the tribes, and call up the old element of military vigor of the Ottoman, give loose rein to the wildest of barbarisms, and take the consequences. It is a forlorn hope, and offers small chance of success; but it is the only hope.

If the Powers, particularly Austria, which are interested in the maintenance of the present condition, move to aid the Sultan, they must do so under the evident obloquy of aiding to oppress the Christian subjects of the Turk; and though the interests of true Christianity have far less to fear from Turkish intolerance than from Russian, the prejudices of Christendom will operate to paralyze the friends of Turkey. If they remain idle, the fight between the provinces and their Suzerain would be always a close one, with the chance liable to be made certainty by the action of Russia. The Sultan must either finally surrender unconditionally to the Czar, and hold his empire on the terms of the latter, or die fighting. We have already shown that either of these alternatives extinguishes the future of Austria.

It goes further—it closes the Black Sea, practically, to the whole world. The works at Poti, represented by the correspondence of one of the morning papers as a substitute for Sebastopol, have nothing to do with any strategical combination to replace the Crimean strong hold. They are the defenses of the line of communication between the Black and Caspian Seas, to be made now by rail, and later by a canal which shall connect the two seas, and flooding the Caspian, ultimately raise it about 150 feet, re-covering the great steppes of the valley of the Oxus with water, and bringing navigation to within a few hundred miles of Balkh. Thus steamers may start from Nicholaieff and land troops or supplies within a few days' march of the passes of the Himalayas, and so turn all the defenses of Turkey, arming Persia, and invading the very centre of Asia. There is nothing impracticable or even difficult in this magnificent scheme, as a glance at the map will show. The surveys for this canal have been made for years past.

But to secure the way, the Dardanelles must be under the control of Russia, that the works may be free from danger of attack at any future time. This canal will require years of labor, and, to realize the full benefit, the inflow of water from the Black Sea and Mediterranean will require another long period, during which successful invasion of the Black Sea would destroy the whole enterprise.

This is the prospect involved by the surrender of Turkey to Russia. The latter has no interest to *brusquer les choses*. A religious war would certainly end in the extermination of the Turk, without *armed* intervention from Russia. A long and exhausting struggle between Sultan and vassal would leave the Czar easy possession of the whole; and in either case he risks nothing, always holding the power to end the struggle on his own terms, which are really exclusive possession of the Black Sea and the road to Central Asia, and final annexation of all European Turkey, which is needed to make the Mediterranean route complete.

If, on the other hand, the Treaty Powers prepare to defend the Treaty of 1856, even by the support of Turkey in her Suzerain rights, Russia is ready for a war to maintain the rebellious provinces, and the whole of Europe must be involved in the struggle. Everything depends on the action of England. If, treating Prussia and Russia as they really are, as allied enemies of her interests as well as those of all the remainder of Europe, she should, even yet, organize a combination of the minor Powers north of the French frontier, she might menace the Prussian lines of communication with 400,000 Danish, Dutch, Belgian and English troops, compel the raising of the siege of Paris, and possibly drive the Prussians across the Rhine, while Austria held the Czar in check until the auxiliaries could be sent from the west, and the question might finally be settled on the Danube. But it is almost safe to say that England will do as she always has done—put off the evil day and still not escape it.

MINOR TOPICS.

While in the upper Courts of our City chicanery and corruption seem to rule, it is consolatory to find that in some of the lower ones there is occasionally meted out a good substantial article of old-fashioned justice. At the Special Sessions a day or two since, a German woman was tried on a charge of firing a gun into a crowd of young ruffians who had assaulted her house with volleys of stones, and one of whom was seriously injured by the discharge. She was acquitted, and Judge Bedford, in his charge to the Jury, expressed the opinion that the woman did perfectly right, and that it would be better for the public weal if the young rowdies of the City were similarly served in the same way. These views will meet with general approval from all but the class against whom they are directed. But things have surely come to a sorry pass in a City when a Judge on the Bench feels compelled to give advice of this kind. It is virtually a confession that the law, through the corruption or inefficiency of its ministers, is powerless to protect the citizen, and that the citizen must thereafter protect himself. From this the step is a short one to anarchy, or to the lawlessness of Lynch law. It might not be surprising if some day the step were taken.

After a series of assertions and contradictions, it now appears definitely certain that France will not send a representative to the London conference. Mr. Washburne has been the medium of informing Count Bismarck that Jules Favre "knows nothing of the European Conference, and will not leave Paris to attend it." That this is the fittest and most dignified attitude for the Provisional Government to assume, is very obvious. It is equally true that it bodes no good for the dispatch of the business undertaken by the conference, since the proceedings must necessarily lack anything like permanent authority, failing the participation of one of the chief parties to the treaty it has assembled to readjust.

We are assured by Mr. Tracy, the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, that the supply of water at present in the reservoirs is ample to meet all the demands of the public. Notwithstanding the scarcity of water in the springs, the aqueducts are quite full, and there is no fear that any deficiency will be experienced. Mr. Tracy is an honest and efficient man, and his word may safely be taken as setting the whole question at rest relating to our water supply. There need be no further apprehension in the public mind on the subject.

The number of serious or fatal accidents resulting from misuse of the front platforms of street cars, has of late increased to so distressing an extent as to call imperatively for preventive measures. Undoubtedly one reason of this lengthened list of casualties is the slipperiness of the iron step, which, in cold weather, offers only the most treacherous foothold. On at least one of our City lines—the Broadway—this difficulty is greatly lessened by the use of small mats. But the true remedy is the radical one of excluding passengers from the front platform altogether. And this can only be done by shutting up the front platform itself. Light iron gates, inclosing each end of the platform, and swinging back against the fender when opened, would accomplish this result satisfactorily, and with no great outlay. If these gates and the front door were locked at the beginning of each trip, and opened only at its end, we should hear less often of these painful casualties. Some regulation of this sort ought to be enforced by municipal authority. It is idle to expect it from the humanity of the companies, to whom the few additional fares collected from platform passengers are of vastly more importance than the scores of lives yearly sacrificed to their cupidity.

Gov. Perham, in his Message to the Maine Legislature, expresses with earnestness the views which preponderate in his State on the fishery question. More than any other State, probably, Maine is interested in the maintenance of close commercial relations with the British Provinces. There, if anywhere, we might look for a disposition to regard with disfavor the retaliatory measures suggested by the President. Gov. Perham, however, heartily approves the course foreshadowed by the President, and pledges the support of the State in whatever action may be required to vindicate the rights of American fishermen, as against the monopolizing pretensions and the harsh proceedings of the Provincial authorities. He takes the true ground when he urges a vigorous assertion of our rights. The Dominion policy recognizes no right, of any real value, on our side in respect of the fisheries; it proceeds on the basis of favors. This country wants no favor in a matter of this sort. It insists upon its rights, and can submit to no construction of a treaty in conflict with them.

Morrisania, West Farms, and West Chester have protested in emphatic terms against the scheme for annexing them, and four other towns in Westchester County to the City of New-York. The people of Yonkers swell the opposition. They have unanimously resolved "that it is not for the interest of the people of Yonkers to be annexed" to the City. We can scarcely wonder at the consternation which the promulgation of the scheme has excited, or at the expressed determination to do all that is possible to defeat it. The hostility of those most concerned should be sufficient for this purpose. It should be enough that our citizens have expressed no desire for annexation, and that the citizens of the Westchester towns unite in declaring their unwillingness to be annexed. The Legislature should require no other reasons for rejecting the bill before it. But the authors of the measure have a supreme contempt for public opinion and rejection, if it take place at all, will be the result of vigilant and determined resistance on the part of the Westchester tax-payers.

Whether the report presented by the House Committee on Appropriations fully meets the issue raised by the Pacific Railroad Companies in regard to the payment of interest on the loan, is a question about which opinions widely differ. Parties in the interest of the Companies object that it goes too far; others insist that it does not go far enough; and there are others who see in it a compromise which may lead to trickery and trouble. Public opinion on the subject seems to incline nearly all one way. There is no disposition to depreciate the service rendered by the roads, or the credit due to those whose persistent energy pushed them through

But it is felt almost universally that the country acted with great liberality toward them, and that it is entitled to a faithful fulfillment of the obligations they incurred. The actual gifts were large enough to satisfy reasonable claims; and the attempt to postpone the repayment of sums disbursed by the Government as interest on the bonds, and to virtually jeopardize the whole loan, is too flagrant to be tolerated. Mr. LAWRENCE's bill may be defective. But some bill with the same object in view is imperatively demanded.

It is satisfactory to receive from the Republican Governor of Arkansas assurances respecting the prosperous condition of the State, and "the dying out of old prejudices and animosities." The two conditions are almost inseparable. The greatest obstacles to Southern improvement, since the close of the war, have arisen from the antipathies and passions which it engendered. These have retarded industrial progress, and by repelling immigration from other parts of the Union, have prevented the restoration of confidence. As these disappear, prosperity returns. The undeveloped resources of Arkansas indicate it as one of the fields of enterprise toward which Northern energy and capital will soon be directed.

Illinois affords a fair example of the promptitude with which Western States are freeing themselves from debt, and of the marvelous growth which makes the effort comparatively easy. The total debt of the State, according to the Auditor, has been reduced to $4,890,937, and as there is in the Treasury $3,082,104, available for the discharge of outstanding obligations, it follows that the sum really to be provided for is considerably less than two millions. The fact speaks well for the riches of the State, and the good faith of its people. It is evident from Gov. PALMER's Message that the grasping tendencies of railroad corporations, and their inclination to control legislation by corrupt means, is becoming a question of some moment in the State, though what the Governor thinks upon the subject, the telegraphic abstract does not enable us to discover.

"The early and improvident marriages of junior clerks" have greatly vexed the righteous souls of a London banking firm, and so the fiat has gone forth that no clerk receiving a smaller salary than $825, currency, shall marry, under pain of dismissal. It is interesting to know the precise limit at which it is considered possible in England to dress and live genteelly and face all the contingencies of matrimony. It would be equally interesting to discover whether the firm in question has ever maturely considered the sum necessary to qualify any of their young men as *habitués* of billiard and concert saloons, and whether they propose extending their sumptuary legislation to meet such cases.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION CONCERT.

The first concert of the second season of the Church Music Association occurred at Steinway Hall, Wednesday evening. It drew out the most fashionable audience assembled in that place this Winter, and one no likelier to be excelled in numbers than in brilliancy. We mention the fact, as it is creditable to a class of the community which is not usually thanked for encouragement of art. We do not, though, incline to the belief that music was the single element of attraction in the affairs of which the one we write of is the latest. An association whose influences can bring together so intelligent an assemblage, and secure the interpretation of a difficult, fresh and varied programme, can scarcely be censured, however, if an unmixed gathering of *dilettanti* is not within call. The selections on Wednesday night, were deserving of hearty admiration, and the general execution was exceedingly good. A pamphlet, prepared with care and judgment, went far, no doubt, toward directing attention to the prominent traits of the music performed, and the work of the orchestra was appreciated to some extent, though it did not evoke the demonstrations of approval less worthy efforts have often elicited. The overture to "Lurline," the opening piece of the evening, has never been played with equal sentiment, variety and precision before. It was done by an orchestra seventy strong, the string instruments numbering almost fifty, and these being used in a manner rarely noticeable in kindred entertainments. The religious music of the concert consisted of HAYDN'S "Third," or "Imperial Mass," which was specially composed for the coronation of JOSEPH II., Emperor of Austria. It is claimed by the pamphlet already alluded to, that "it displays the genius of HAYDN from a most favorable point of view. The peculiar characteristics of the composer are strongly portrayed through all the movements. It is joyous and sympathetic, and although surrounded by pomp and the circumstances of grandeur and solemnity, it is neither superficial nor merely popular. Its pieces are imbued with solemn and religious feeling, and elevated by a lofty style." With these characteristics allowed it, the fitness of the composition for introduction to the public is apparent. The florid music, particularly, had the fullest justice at the hands of Mme. ANNA BISHOP, while Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON sang well, though not with the consummate art of the soprano. Neither Mr. W. L. LEGGAT nor Mr. H. P. DANKS, were at all prominent for voice or for method. The choruses were sung with praiseworthy correctness. The orchestra, happily, has a large share in the recitation of the Mass, and the elaborate instrumentation of the themes, strengthened by a judicious addition of brass and wood to the instruments exacted by the original score, was given its greatest effect by the orchestra. The second part of the concert was occupied by the rendering of the music to "Preciosa," by CARL MARIA VON WEBER. Thoroughly well known in Germany and in England, this work of the composer of "Oberon" only became common property in France a few years since. We are satisfied that hardly four score of the audience, previous to yesterday, were familiar with its beauties. The pieces chosen were the Gypsy march and chorus, "Hail, Preciosa;" the melodrama, by *Preciosa*, "Softly Twilight is Descending;" the Ballo; the Gypsy chorus, "The Woods, The Woods;" the aria, by *Preciosa*, "Not Alone, Although Secluded;" the "Music Behind the Scenes;" the chorus of Gypsies, "The Sun Awakes;" the Spanish national dance music; and the chorus, "The Stars are so Brilliantly Shining." The delicious overture was capitally recited; the chorus "Hail Preciosa" was sung with unquestionable spirit, and in the Gypsy chorus, "The Woods, the Woods," the executants only wanted a little self-reliance and accompanying freedom of delivery to be as perfect as could be desired. The single solo of the second part, *Preciosa's* aria, "Not Alone though Secluded," was repeated by Mrs. KEMPTON, in deference to an unanimous demand. Before closing this account of the concert, it must be said that the orchestra and chorus had been rehearsed, and were directed as hitherto by Dr. JAMES PECH.

CONCERT AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

A concert was given by Signor A. L. MORA at Association Hall last evening for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Savior. The audience was a large, and may be termed also without impropriety, a fashionable one. The request for "evening dress" was literally complied with, and some of the toilets were exceedingly elaborate and elegant. Mr. MORA had worked faithfully to make this concert successful, and the result reflects considerable credit on him and on those associated with him. The names of GAZZANIGA, LEFRANC, TEDESCA and MILLS were sufficiently powerful to insure a thoroughly good concert. But the programme was entirely too long. It may have been eminently proper to tax the purse of an audience for the benefit of a church, but it can hardly be considered fair to tax their patience also. Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY, a young lady with a clear and sympathetic voice of much promise, added considerably to the pleasure of the evening by the spirit and feeling with which she rendered a charming little song called "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side." Signor LEFRANC, though laboring under the disadvantage of a slight cold, won an enthusiastic encore by his interpretation of the "Cantique de Noel." Mr. MILLS' absence was amply atoned for by the presence of Miss MARIE KREBS, whose skill and merit as a pianist are readily admitted by all who have heard her. Mlle. TEDESCA will easily rank among the best of lady violinists, and she rendered in an exceedingly finished manner a difficult concerto by DE BERIOT, and a fantasia by VIEUXTEMPS. Signor CENTEMERI, whose voice is too seldom heard in the concert-room, sang a solo from MEYERBEER'S "Pardon de Ploermel." The organ was, of course, dragged into the programme, and even Mr. MORA's ability [as an executant] could not prevent it from marring the magnificent trio from "William Tell," which was in some respects the choicest piece on the bill. The instrument is a poor one, and the transcription from "Don Juan," while allowing an opportunity for some good pedal playing and rapid changing of the stops, was but a parody of an original. It might as well have been played on a hurdy-gurdy as on the box of whistles in Association Hall, so far as really good music is concerned. The overture to "Semiramide" seems, we are told, to be a "style of composition which the public believes suited to the organ," and as long as it does, plenty of organists will be found ready to gratify its taste in this direction. As a whole, the concert was exceedingly enjoyable, and we take pleasure in recording its success.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The performance of "Il Trovatore," offered for the first time on Wednesday, will be repeated at the Fourteenth-street Theatre this evening.

Theatrical.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

Mr. BROUGH'S "Kind to a Fault" is now acted at Lina Edwin's Theatre as a preface to the burletta of "Aladdin." This work is a two-act farce rather than a comedy. In moral, it reminds one strongly of "Everybody's Friend," though the story is by no means as freshly or as wittily told. *Mr. Frank Goldworthy*, like *Mr. Felix Featherly*, is forever involved in difficulties growing out of a desire to serve acquaintances and strangers. If real life abounded in similar scenes, we fear that the vow which both the persons mentioned make—a vow never to do a good action again—would be frequently recorded and always fulfilled. A pleasant termination, however, is reserved for *Mr. Goldworthy's* numerous imbroglios, and their creation and development, are so cleverly exhibited by author and by actors, that the merriment is in inverse proportion to the peril of the good-natured fellow's position. Mr. H. W. Leffingwell, Mr. J. L. Hall, Mr. E. A. Eberle and Misses Lina Edwin and Belle Howitt perform "Kind to a Fault" with briskness, and therefore with the best attainable effect. The same programme will be interpreted to-night and at the matinée on Saturday. Saturday evening "Jack Sheppard" and "Aladdin" will be represented, the entertainment being offered for the benefit of Miss LINA EDWIN. Monday, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY will begin an engagement.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The last performances of "The Forty Thieves" are to be attended at Wood's to-night and to-morrow afternoon and evening. Monday, the burlesque of "St. George and the Dragon" will be brought out.

THE AMERICUS CLUB BALL.

The "Tiger" Entertains Its Prey—A Costly and Extravagant Entertainment.

Irving-place was blocked up last night, and the Academy and Irving Hall were made one for the happy occasion of the Americus Club Ball—an architectural wedding which symbolized, said the apt and classical TWEED, over his frothy *petit verre* in the Committee Room, the union of the great Tammany power with the smaller offshoot that vainly essayed the task of toppling over the Americus Beast and its Tammany Temple of Baal.

HOW THE TIGER GOT "SHINY."

The point where twilight ceased and gas-light began last night in the vicinity of Irving place, is a matter of deep doubt to the astronomers of the neighborhood. Calcium lights fizzed and sputtered in early rivalry with the sunlight, and gas-lights illuminated the streets about the blazing lair of the wild animal, so that there was not a moment of gloom. Immense, indeed, were the Police on this glorious occasion. They wrangled with the hackmen, they slammed the doors of hacks, they bullied small boys with airs of Imperial Cæsars.

BROAD CONTRASTS.

The crowd of spectators clustered thickly on the outer edge of the segment of light which was cast upon the stones in front of the rolling carriages. The poor Tweedites gathered to witness the master's grandeur—to feast their eyes on the riches that they might give, but could not share.

Within the buildings of course TWEED and the rest had made the "money fly." There was a gaudy show of paint and flowers, and festoons and banners, and gas-jets and scenery. There were lights everywhere—rows of them, clusters of them—some representing the insignia of the "Tiger," others conveying suggestions of "Big Six" in their flaming intensity, and others again, in alphabetical convolutions, "speaking a piece" in their gassy way, which way was peculiarly in keeping with the style of the managers. Everything was light above, below and around, and sympathetic Nature furnished light heads and light hearts to fill out the picture with appropriate effects. Then there were Canary birds everywhere, in gilded cages, singing appropriately in silvery notes. The stage of the Academy was set with a prodigal hand. The flat represented Greenwich, with "Boss" TWEED's yacht in a prominent place. The Club-house suggested a sugar palace, and the bank on which it was placed was marvelously like chocolate ice-cream, tapering off presently in the middle distance to a fruit cake.

Irving Hall, however, went several degrees ahead, not only of the Academy, but of any hall, bower or ball-room ever thrown open to the public of New-York. The Hall was approached by a spacious double passageway across Irving-place. The interior of this passageway was decorated with evergreens, flowers and gracefully-disposed flags. In the Hall itself, the walls were almost completely hidden with festoons of evergreens, and flowers in profusion. Four fountains shot up a spray of the rarest perfume. In the middle of the room was a bower or temple, lighted by a chandelier, and inclosing another and still larger fountain of Cologne water. Here a band played during the evening, no dancing being allowed here, and no one not in full dress being permitted to gain access to the floor.

The people who were present were remarkable in many ways. The stream of arrivals began at 8 o'clock, and at 12 was still under full headway, the hot rooms being filled to overflowing, the check-takers frantic in despair. There was nothing like comfort to be had. Among the Tweedites most prominent was, of course, the "Boss" himself, the admiration of all beholders. Then there was Coroner YOUNG, keeping a sharp lookout for labor interests, and BASSFORD, with a careworn, willow-ware look on his usually cheerful brow, and Charley Loew, Garvey, Hen. Smith, "Oofty Gooft," John Vanderbeck, and the rest of the honest lads of the new school, in all the glory of blue coats and brass buttons, marching after their pursy "Boss" around and around Irving Hall, to the inspiriting "chune" of "Hail to the Chief." A smell of supper cooking pervaded the house from first to last, but "Hail to the Chief" was even more constant. It broke out everywhere where there was a band—and where was there not?—and grew, accompanied TWEED, who prowled, through the evening, on his triumphal tour, with a "bless you, my children," sort of air. The ball was nothing more nor less than a great ovation to TWEED, from the colored flunkeys at the entrance to the $10,000 "flats" at the back of the stage, with their accompanying gas-jets and the bowers of roses that everywhere met the gaze.

Even the canaries seemed to have been taught to sing only the praise of the "Boss," who had seen them for the purpose, just as he sees human birds of another feather when he wishes them to "sing small."

The public paid all the expenses of the "ovation," and no doubt they will be pleased to hear that the Tweedites enjoyed their holiday to their heart's content, and got drunk after 12 o'clock with great resignation.

WEST POINT.

The Case of Cadet Smith—Charge and Specifications of the Court—Semi-Annual Examinations—Flight of Three Cadets Who had Violated Their Pledges—The Suicide of Mr. Smith.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.

The Court-martial assembled and organized for the trial of the colored cadet, J. W. SMITH, and others, this morning. All the members were present. After the ceremony of swearing in the Court, the charges and specifications in the case of SMITH were read as follows:

Charge—Conduct unbecoming a cadet and a gentleman.

Specification 1—In this, that he, Cadet JAMES W. SMITH, United States Military Academy, having been reported on the 13th of December, 1870, for inattention in ranks, and failing to keep head and eyes in proper direction while the guard was being dressed, submitted a written explanation to the commandant of cadets, which contained false statements, intended to deceive the commandant, and to cause the erasure of the report.

Specification 2—That the said cadet, JAMES W. SMITH, in an official interview on the 17th of December, 1870, with the commandant of cadets, did state with reference to the previous report and his explanations, that another cadet had told him to "keep his d—d toes out of the way," which statement was false.

Specification 3—That the said cadet, JAMES W. SMITH, in an official interview on the 17th of December, 1870, with the commandant of cadets, had stated that when in the ranks another cadet had made invidious remarks about him to the person standing next to him, viz: "he (Cadet SMITH) is talking to Mr. ANDERSON, if he were to talk or speak to me I would knock him down," which was wholly untrue, no remark of that nature, or anything like it had been made.

At this juncture the Court was cleared, no reason being assigned. After an hour's deliberation the Court announced the postponement of SMITH'S case until to-morrow morning. Cadet SMITH was in waiting, tidily dressed, calm and hopeful. Upon general topics he was exceedingly talkative, but whenever the subject of his court-martial was broached he was at once rigidly silent. Such of the officers on the post who have been interviewed, disclaim all official enmity or prejudice in the affair. But it requires no argument to show that their personal feelings are sorely against the accused. He realizes that against the prejudices of the 200 cadets, with the additional weight of nearly all the influence of their friends, his case is as almost a forlorn hope.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

The regular semi-annual examinations are now in progress. Sessions will be held daily from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., as follows:

The Fourth Class will be examined in Mathematics and French, before the entire Board, in No. 1, Academic Building; the other classes will be examined by committees.

The First Committee, consisting of the Instructor of Tactics, Professor of Philosophy, Professor of Drawing, Professor of Chemistry, Professor of Spanish, will continue sitting in No. 1, Academic Building, and examine the Second Class in Philosophy, Third Class in Spanish, Second Class in Chemistry, First Class in Mineralogy and Geology.

The Second Committee, consisting of the Professor of Engineering, Professor of Mathematics, Professor of French, Professor of Ethics and Law, Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, will sit in the Fencing Academy, and examine the Third Class in Mathematics, first class in Engineering, First Class in Ethics and Law, Third Class in French.

OPENING CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

The band of the post announce that the first concert of the season will be given in the Library, if the weather permit, Jan. 7, commencing at 7½ P. M. The programme is:

1. Overture—"Franz Schubert," SUPPE. 2. Selection—"Don Carlos," VERDI. 3. Violin Solo—"Homage a Rubini," ARTOT. 4. Our Fatherland, UNGER. 5. Ave Maria, SCHUBERT. 6. Overture—"Paragraph III." SUPPE. 7. Galop—"Bon Vivant," SKEINHAGEN. Note—None of the above have been hitherto played at West Point.

CASES IN HOSPITAL.

There are several interesting cases now in hospital; interesting because of their rarity and number. Cadets PERTEE and LEPOINT are confined with broken legs; Cadet BACON has recovered from a compound fracture of the thigh, and resumed duty. Several others are suffering from contusions caused by accidents in the cavalry drills. All these have been successfully treated by Surgeon PERLIN.

VIOLATIONS OF CADET PLEDGES.

Yesterday a number of cadets were reported for slight derelictions of duty. Among these were Cadets BARNES, FLECKINGER, and BAIRD, charged with the serious military offense of violating their pledge. Fearing the possibility of being Court-martialed, they "silently stole away," under cover of the midnight darkness, on Tuesday, and have not since been heard from. Such a triple flight has never before occurred at this Post, and, of course, excites no little comment. It is said that the result of an indignation meeting of their comrades, denouncing their conduct, hastened their departure. Violation of a cadet pledge is the most serious of offenses in the West Point community. Their names will be stricken from the Military Academy Register.

SUICIDE OF GILBERT SMITH.

The suicide of GILBERT SMITH, an elderly and esteemed citizen, at his residence, near here, on Monday morning, excites considerable sympathy. While his wife was preparing breakfast, he locked himself in the bedroom, and inflicted ten ghastly stab wounds upon his person, any one of which would have been fatal. Ill health and temporary insanity is the alleged cause of the tragic act.

A. S. C.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Election of State Officers in Maine—Inauguration of Gov. Perham—Massachusetts—How the Democrats Obtained Control of the Indiana Legislature—Message of Gov. Palmer, of Illinois—The Senatorship—The Struggle in Missouri—Arkansas.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 5.—The Senate Committee on Gubernatorial votes reported that SIDNEY PERHAM has 54,901 votes, and CHARLES W. ROBERTS, 45,733, and there were 38 scattering. In convention of both Houses the State officers of last year were elected as follows: F. M. DREW, Secretary of State; THOMAS B. REED, Attorney-General; P. P. BURLEIGH, Land Agent; B. B. MURRAY, Adjutant-General, receiving an average of 136 votes to 35 for the Democratic candidates. The Governor was inaugurated at 12 o'clock to-day, and delivered his Message, which is almost wholly devoted to local matters. The State debt, he says, amounts to about $8,068,000. Of this sum, $840,000 becomes due the present year, and is provided for in the sinking fund. Economy in expenditure and light taxation are enjoined, and a continuation of the State pension to disabled soldiers and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in the service is recommended. The cause of education is especially commended. The State is paying about three-quarters of a million of dollars annually to support its common schools, which is about $8 a scholar, estimating the average attendance. Benefits are beginning to be realized from the normal schools. The claims of the Agricultural College, as an educator, are enlarged upon, and its usefulness in that respect is pointed out. On the subject of temperance and prohibition the Governor approves of legal enactments as auxiliaries to moral suasion in suppressing intemperance. He also advocated biennial elections of State officers and sessions of Legislature, and was of opinion that a biennial session would furnish ample opportunity for all the legislative interests the people and the State would require. He regrets the humiliating condition of the shipping interest, and earnestly hopes that Congress will, at an early day, remove the burdens under which it languishes. While not advocating a high tariff, he favors protection to industry; also a modification of the present tariff. Revenue reform, in its practical sense, he favors, but he earnestly hopes no policy will be adopted that will degrade American labor, or lessen its reward. On the subject of the fisheries, the Governor says: "The course pursued by our neighbors of the Dominion in regard to the rights of our fishermen is exceedingly damaging to a business in which many citizens of this State are engaged, and calls for immediate action by the proper authorities. It is gratifying to know that the President of the United States is not unmindful of our interest in this regard. Whatever aid we can give him in determining at an early day the rights of American citizens on the waters where they have so long pursued this business should not be withheld. We earnestly desire to continue friendly relations with our neighbors. If, however, the indignities that have been offered should be repeated, it will become the duty of the Government to adopt such measures as may be necessary to enforce our rights."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The Massachusetts House to-day elected Rev. C. C. SEWELL, of Medford, Chaplain.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—The Republicans at a caucus last night nominated MILTON OSBORNE, of Putnam, for Clerk of the Senate, and Hon. O. N. WILSON, of this city, for Speaker of the House. Both branches of the Legislature organized this morning. In the House, all the Democratic caucus nominees for officers were elected, with Hon. WM. MACK, of Terre Haute, for Speaker. In the Senate, two Republican members were absent; and Hon. JAMES HUGHES, Senator from Monroe County, and Senator ELLIOTT, from the Connersville District, both elected on the Republican ticket, acted with the Democrats, thus giving the control of the organization to the Democrats. The officers elected are: Principal Secretary, W. R. HARRISON, of Morgan County, Democrat; Assistant-Secretary, J. W. COLE, Republican, and Door-keeper, JAS. W. COOKERLY, Republican. When the Senatorial districts were called, in the organization, the admission of JAMES W. BURSON, from the Muncie District, was objected to from the Democratic side, on the ground of bribery and fraud in the election. The Lieutenant-Governor decided that the credentials being in proper form, and no regular contest presented, he could be sworn in, which was done. Immediately after the Senators were qualified, an appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair and sustained by a majority of the Senate, and after a long discussion a resolution was adopted declaring Mr. BURSON not entitled to vote, and referring his case to a select committee. This action, with the action of Messrs. HUGHES and ELLIOTT with the Democrats, gives the Democrats a majority of three in the Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5—Evening.—A joint resolution to amend the Constitution, for the purpose of preventing the payment of the Wabash and Erie Canal bonds, was introduced in the House; and a joint resolution was passed by both Houses to go into a joint convention on Tuesday next. The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow. The Republicans were unprepared for the action of the majority of the Senate, and were very indignant against HUGHES and ELLIOT for deserting them. Rumors are current that the Republican Senators will resign and go home.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 4.—Gov. PALMER's Message has been sent to the Senate and read. It is of extraordinary length, filling up six and a half nonpareil columns of the Chicago evening papers. It is a plain treatise on the present posture of affairs in the State, discussing with boldness and decision those measures of reform which the new Constitution contemplates. It also contains a reasonable amount of statistical information. He discusses at great length the leading features of the new Constitution, saying the public judgment is that the Constitution now in force is admirably framed to correct abuses which had grown up under the former system of government; and that if its provisions are respected, it will secure to the State an efficient and economical administration. He discusses at considerable length the Constitutional provision which imposes restrictions and duties upon railroad corporations now existing and hereafter created. He says the demand that the State has the power, acting through the appropriate Department as determined by its Constitution, to control the management of railroad corporations, and to regulate the rates imposed by them as public common carriers, so as to prevent extortion, oppression and unjust discrimination against, or in favor of, localities or individuals; or to investigate their management and prevent the employment of vast sums of money, under their control, for purposes of corruption, is to assert that a power has grown up in the State greater than the State itself. The Auditor's report shows the finances of the State to be in a very satisfactory condition. The total State debt outstanding on the 30th of November was $4,890,937 30, and there is in the State Treasury, applicable to the payment of the public debt, $3,082,104 22, making the balance of the State debt, over and above the sum last mentioned, $1,808,833 08. This comparatively small balance will be provided for without any additional taxation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—There is no change in the status of the Senatorial contest at Springfield. Gen. LOGAN is the strongest candidate, and his principal competitor is Ex-Gov. OGLESBY. It is now said that Gov. PALMER's name will be presented in the caucus, with the hope of securing a compromise on him. No time has been fixed for the caucus.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5—Evening.—The Missouri Legislature organized today. In the House R. P. C. WILSON, of Platte County, Democrat, was elected Speaker over H. G. MULLINS, Republican, by a vote of 84 to 50. For Clerk, DAVID SUTTON, of St. Louis, Democrat, was elected over J. C. I. COLBY, Republican, by a vote of 87 to 48. All the other officers are Democrats. In the Senate, LEWIS GATTSCHALK, of St. Louis, (Liberal,) was elected Speaker *pro tem.*, over MORRISON, (Democrat,) by a vote of 17 to 16. For Secretary, HENDRICKS (Democrat) was elected over MOSER, (Republican.) The vote stood 18 to 14. The other officers are divided. Miss BELLE FINLAYSON was elected Engrossing Clerk unanimously.

ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 5.—The *Avalanche* has a synopsis of Gov. CLAYTON's Message to the Arkansas Legislature. He congratulates them upon the prosperous condition of the State, the dying out of old prejudices and animosities, and recommends the reduction of taxes as a means to that end; the abolition and consolidation of certain offices; the limitation of taxes, including those of district schools; also the reduction of the number of Supreme Court Judges, and the abolition of the disfranchisement clause of the Constitution, the last two measures to be submitted to the people. He says the present encouraging condition of affairs fully warrants the carrying out his pledges made a year ago. He recommends the County assessors to act as registrars. He leaves to the Legislature to say whether he shall retain the extraordinary appointing power now in his hands. He has made every effort to ferret out the parties who destroyed the State arms on the Mississippi River, and has ascertained the names of several concerned, but could find no one willing to make the necessary affidavit for the requisition on the Governor of Tennessee. The Message was received with applause.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, Jan. 5, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.39	49	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	29.93	53	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Boston	29.70	47	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.59	35	S. W.	Very brisk.	Lt. Rain.
Charleston	30.13	55	S.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.83	23	..	Calm.	Snow.
Chicago	29.92	28	W.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.94	43	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.75	39	S. W.	Very gentle	Fair.
Detroit	29.71	30	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.08	6	N. W	Brisk.	Fair.
Key West	30.12	68	..	Calm.	Fair.
Lake City	30.13	58	..	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.88	21	N. W	High wind.	Fair.
Nashville	30.03	49	W.	Very gentle	Lt. Rain.
New-Orleans	30.10	56	S. W.	Very gentle	Fair.
New-York	29.84	47	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.17	26	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Oswego	29.58	41	W.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Philadelphia	29.89	51	S. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.66	39	W.	Very high.	Fair.
Savannah	30.14	57	S. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.16	5	S. E.	Very gentle	Clear.
Toledo	29.80	34	N.W	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Washington	29.84	50	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.09	55	S.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Norfolk, Va.	30.01	53	S. E.	....	Lt. Rain

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Interesting Masonic Event—Installation of the Officers of Independent Royal Arch Lodge—Presentations and Other Ceremonies.

The ceremonies incident to the installation of the officers of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M., which occurred last evening at the lodge-room No. 946 Broadway, in this city, were of a most interesting character. The duties of the evening were most ably discharged by M. W. Grand Master JOHN H. ANTHON, who, as he imposed the solemn obligations usual on such occasions upon the various officers duly presented, while following the ritual in the main, so alluded to the responsibilities assumed, in language of his own, as to render the services particularly impressive. The Grand Master was assisted by R. W. CHARLES ROOME, who acted as Grand Marshal. Quite a large number of officers of the Grand Lodge, and other noted Masons were present. Among them the following: M. W. John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer; R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary; R. W. Rev. F. C. Ewer, Grand Chaplain, (who was also installed Chaplain of the Lodge;) W. Samuel Jones, Past Master of Holland Lodge No. 8; W. Robt. Black, Past Master of Adytum Lodge No. 641, and others. About 300 Masons in all, were in attendance. After the Installation, the retiring Master of the Lodge, W. CHARLES A. BUDD, was presented by M. W. Brother ANTHON in the name of the Lodge, with an expensive gold watch and chain, a series of resolutions elegantly engrossed and bound, and a Past Master's jewel of silver, the gift being formed of that inexpensive metal in accordance with an old and time-honored custom of the Lodge. Brother EDWARD MILLER, organist of the Lodge, was also presented with a costly jewel, an emblem of his office, as a mark of appreciation for his services from his brethren. A bountiful collation closed the affair, at which speeches were made, fraternal courtesies interchanged, and the festivities prolonged to a late hour. The names of the Master installed, W. HENRY D. WALKER, and the other officers of the Lodge, have already been published in the TIMES. The occasion last evening will be a marked one in the annals of the Lodge, and long remembered, especially from the fact that M. W. Brother ANTHON formerly occupied the chair in the East, as its official head.

Every Saturday, for the current week, is an excellent number. It has, among other attractions, a portrait of BRET HARTE, and a capital illustration by SOL EYTINGE, Jr., to that popular writer's well-known story of "Tennessee's Pardner." Mr. WINSLOW HOMER furnishes a full-page drawing of a Winter morning, "Shovelling Out," and there is a double-page view of the bridge now building across the Mississippi at St. Louis. The editorial articles are full of spirit and vigor, and altogether, the number is very creditable to the publishers.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees, as follows:

By Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska—Granting lands to aid in the reclamation of the desert lands in the Territory of Utah. Also, several bills incorporating; and granting lands to companies to construct canals in Utah, for irrigation and other purposes.

By Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—To provide for the appointment of Inspectors in the Indian service, directing the President to nominate to the Senate six Inspectors of Indian Affairs, who, under the direction of the Interior Department, and at a salary of $4,000 each per annum, are to visit the Indian tribes and inspect their sanitary, industrial and educational condition.

By Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio—Relating to the competency of witnesses in United States Courts, and before United States Commissioners, providing that in all civil and criminal cases before the said tribunals, the same rules as to the competency of witnesses shall prevail as those in force in the respective State Courts.

TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the bill relating to internal taxes recently introduced by Mr. BUCKINGHAM, and it passed. It provides that hereafter no tax shall be imposed or collected upon any undistributable sum added to the contingent fund of any insurance company, nor upon unearned premiums received for risks assumed.

CLAIMS OF THE CHOCTAWS.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report concurring in the opinion of the Attorney-General, that the United States is bound by treaty obligations to issue to the Choctaw Indians $250,000 of bonds. He also reported a resolution, which was adopted, declaring the President to have power, without further legislation, to issue said bonds.

CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. MOTLEY.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, the last correspondence between Mr. MOTLEY, as Minister to the Court of St. James, and the Department of State, together with such other dispatches or papers touching the subject matter to which such correspondence relates.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, moved as an amendment to include all telegraphic dispatches and other communications relating to his recall.

After remarks by Messrs. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, and MORTON, of Indiana, in opposition to the amendment, as superfluous, it was agreed to upon a division by a vote of 20 to 17, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

THE SPRAGUE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The Vice-President announced as a Select Committee to consider certain charges against Senator SPRAGUE, in connection with blockade-running in Texas during the rebellion, Messrs. Thurman of Ohio, Hamilton of Maine, Trumbull of Illinois, Howe of Wisconsin, and Willey of West Virginia.

VACANCIES FILLED.

The vacancies upon the Committees on Naval Affairs and the Pacific Railroad were filled by the appointment of Mr. JEWETT, the new Senator from Missouri.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL's bill relieving Congressmen from importunity, and looking to reform in the civil service, was made the special order for Monday next.

DR. BEST'S CLAIM ALLOWED.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed the consideration of the claim for indemnity of J. MILTON BEST, of Kentucky, and Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, delivered an argument adverse to the claim upon general principles, denying that the destruction of the premises as an act of self-preservation on the part of the Union garrison of Paducah came within the constitutional clause prohibiting public use of private property without compensation.

Mr. POOL, of North Carolina, followed in support of the claim, upon the ground that the destruction of the claimant's house, being a means of defending and making more secure the Union fort, was a loss for which the Government was bound to make restitution. Replying to the argument of Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, that the contest between the North and South was a public war between belligerents, he held that it was not a war in the broad sense made use of by that Senator—a war between nations—but that it partook of a more restricted character, of a war between a State and its citizens. The rule which applied to an enemy's property in an enemy's country could not hold good as to loyal men of the South who came into our own ranks, and whose property was subsequently destroyed by Union forces.

The further discussion was confined to the inquiry whether the destruction of the claimant's property occurred as an incident of actual battle, or independent of the conflict; and it was generally held that in the latter case the Government was responsible for loss occasioned by the destruction of property.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, argued that a conflict commencing on one day and renewed on successive days was, as a matter of record, a continuous battle, consequently, the demolition of the house being within this period, it was a part of the battle.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said that, by the same reasoning, if only carried far enough, the whole war, from 1861 to 1865, could be shown to have been a single battle.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said that the Committee on Claims, by their report in the case, had assumed that, if the destruction had taken place on the previous day, when the house was in the enemy's possession, the Government would not be liable, and that this liability depended entirely upon the fact that the demolition of the house occurred the next morning after the battle, though the enemy was then in view, according to the Committee's report, and about to renew the conflict. Upon this narrow and hair-splitting construction, it was argued that the house had been deliberately appropriated by the Government for a public use. For this reason, the present was not a test case. Referring to the importance of disposing of such claims upon established principles, and as precedents for the future, he expressed the opinion that within ten years it would not be difficult to substantiate every Southern war claim, now or hereafter pending, with the sworn proof of the loyalty of the claimant.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, defended his action from the insinuation conveyed in the remark just made by Mr. MORTON, which he thought had been made without due consideration. The South had rebelled against the best Government on earth, and had suffered for it. Born in the South, and loving it as he did, he felt that such aspersions upon the people of that section were unjust. Perjury and subornation of perjury were not so frequent there as the Senator from Indiana imagined.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, stated as a fact in the case, that the premises in question were not destroyed until the day succeeding the battle, and when the enemy were twenty-five miles distant.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said upon this representation, which was also that of the report of the Committee on Claims, he would vote for the bill.

The bill then passed—yeas, 28; nays, 15. It appropriates $25,000 to pay for the dwelling of J. MILTON BEST, of Paducah, Ky., which was destroyed by order of the Union commander, to assist the range of the gunners in the Union fort erected near it, in battle there, in 1864, at which time the owner was a surgeon in the Union Army. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Boreman, Brownlow, Casserly, Davis, Flanagan, Hamilton of Missouri, Howe, McCreery, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Willey, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Carpenter, Chandler, Corbett, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Howell, Jewett, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Williams, Yates.

WARNER in favor paired off with EDMUNDS in the negative.

At 3½ P. M., after a brief Executive Session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESIGNATION OF MR. SCHENCK.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, stating that, having accepted the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Great Britain, he resigns his seat as Representative from the Third Congressional District of Ohio, and requesting the Speaker to notify the Governor of Ohio of that fact. The Speaker announced that he had appointed Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Ways and Means caused by the resignation of Mr. SCHENCK. This appointment does not affect the Chairmanship of the Committee, which devolves on Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, who stands second on the Committee.

EXTRA ALLOWANCE TO MINISTER SCHENCK.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, by unanimous consent introduced a bill giving Mr. SCHENCK, the United States Minister to England, an additional allowance of $2,500 a year for a private amanuensis, rendered necessary on account of Mr. SCHENCK's partial disability of his right hand from wounds received in battle. Passed.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking Congress to facilitate the laying of a submarine cable across the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. SHAFER, of Idaho, presented memorials from the Legislative Assembly of Idaho for an appropriation to mark and define the boundary line between Idaho and Utah, and to extend the term of the biennial sessions of the Assembly for twenty days.

BILLS REFERRED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. GARFIELD, of Washington Territory—Granting land to Washington Territory for railroad purposes.

By Mr. CHAVES, of New-Mexico—Granting lands to New-Mexico for the construction of bridges across the Rio Grande.

By Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin—To authorize the organization of corporations by general law for the construction, maintenance and operation of railway and telegraph lines from Washington to other places in the States and Territories. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio—To extend the jurisdiction of the Light-house Board. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, the Senate bill, authorizing the issue of five hundred millions in five per cent. bonds, was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ANCIENT REPORTS ON SAN DOMINGO.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, the President was requested to furnish copies of the report of JOHN HOGAN, United States Commissioner, on the resources and condition of the Dominican Republic, made to the State Department during the administration of President POLK, and the report of Capt. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN on the same subject during the administration of President PIERCE.

PARAGUAYAN OUTRAGES.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the dispute between Minister WASHBURN and the late Government of Paraguay.

The resolutions of the Committee declare that Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON, in neglecting to aid Mr. WASHBURN in reaching the Government to which he was accredited, failed to discharge his duty as commander of the South Atlantic Squadron; that Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN were members of the personal suite of Mr. WASHBURN, and were therefore, under the law of nations, entitled to the protection of the officers of the United States; that the forcible arrest and detention of Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN by the Government of Paraguay was a violation of the law of nations, and a gross insult to the honor and dignity of the United States. They approve the action of the President in withdrawing the American Minister, Gen. MCMAHON, from the Government of Paraguay, and in declining to have further diplomatic intercourse with that Government; and they declare it to be clearly the duty of the United States naval officers on foreign stations to render all reasonable assistance to the diplomatic officers of the United States in the discharge of their duties, and that a refusal or neglect to render such assistance when required, or any discourtesy by such naval officers toward such diplomatic officers should be the subject of inquiry and punishment by the Navy Department.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, moved an additional resolution disapproving the conduct of Rear-Admiral CHAS. H. DAVIS, in delaying for an unreasonable time to proceed to the rescue of Messrs BLISS and MASTERMAN, in accepting their release in the manner and under the circumstances, as detailed in the testimony, and receiving, holding and treating them as prisoners.

The resolutions offered by Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, from the minority of the Committee, denounce the arrest and detention of Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN, while under the protection of the American flag, as an outrage which demanded prompt reparation; condemn Mr. WASHBURN for having submitted to the insult of President LOPEZ and left Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN at the mercy of the Paraguayan authorities, and for having assumed a hostile or unfriendly attitude to said LOPEZ and the Paraguayan Government, and for having associated BLISS and MASTERMAN, both adventurers and of doubtful reputation, with his Legation; relieve Admirals GODON and DAVIS of all blame, and declare that no legislation on the subject is required on the part of Congress.

The resolutions of the majority were advocated at considerable length by Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, and those of the minority at still greater length by Mr. SWANN, of Maryland. It was then agreed that the question should be further discussed to-morrow until 1½ o'clock, when the previous question is to be moved.

Fires Last Month.

From Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON's report or December, 1870, it appears that there were 127 fires during the month, being the greatest number which have occurred in any month since the organization of this bureau. These fires involved a total loss of $210,807, Losses amounting to $14,330 were uninsured, leaving an insured loss of $196,477 covered by an insurance of $1,095,975. The average loss per fire is $1,659 89, and the percentage of uninsured loss $6 79. The following is a comparative statement of fire, loss and insurance:

	Dec., 1869.	Dec., 1870.
Fires	55	127
Loss	$161,300	$210,807
Insurance	841,950	1,095,975

Average loss per fire, December, 1869 ....$2,932 73
Average loss per fire, December, 1870 .... 1,659 89

Nine persons were arrested for arson during the month; one was fully committed; two were discharged by Grand Jury; one was discharged by Judge COULTER; two were discharged by Judge LEDWITH; three were discharged by Judge SHANDLEY. There has been a great increase in the number of false alarms of fire of late, owing to the possession by malicious and evil-disposed persons of keys to the alarm boxes. No less than fifty false alarms have been reported during the months of November and December last past, causing an expense to the Fire Department of $12,500. The most stringent measures should be adopted for the detection and punishment of these miscreants.

A Brutal Outrage in Williamsburg.

A genteel young woman, giving the name of SUSAN SOUTHARD, and her residence Islip, L. I., was conveyed to the Fourth-street Station-house, Williamsburg, last evening, suffering from a compound fracture of the right leg, just above the ankle. She was found by some citizens in Water-street, near the Grand-street Ferry, in a helpless condition, who had heard her scream for help. She said that she had called at the residence of Mrs. MORAN, a washerwoman, in the neighborhood where she was found, for some clothing that she left there on Monday last to be washed, and Mrs. MORAN not being in at the time she left to go toward the ferry, intending to return. Before she had gone half a block she was accosted by a ruffian, whom she says she don't know, and that he urged her to enter with him the old unoccupied distillery. On refusing to comply, the fellow attempted to force her into the building, and succeeded in getting her on the steps of it. She then screamed for help, and he felled her to the side-walk by a blow of his fist, and then ran away. The compound fracture was caused by this knock-down. The injured girl was attended at the Station-house by Dr. SAMUEL BRADY, and the Police subsequently sent her to the City Hospital.

The Eclipse of the Moon To-Night.

This evening the moon, here, will rise at about 4h. 45m., two-thirds eclipsed by the earth; the greatest obscuration takes place at 4h. 32m. P. M., (Boston time,) and the eclipse will end at 6h. 2m. This is the only eclipse visible in the Atlantic States in 1871, and no part of this can be seen beyond the Mississippi, as it will end before the moon rises. There will be another eclipse of the moon (about a third) on July 2, the beginning of which may be seen in the extreme West, San Francisco, &c. The two eclipses of the sun in 1871, on June 18 and Dec. 12, the former annular, the latter total, will both be central in North-western Australia, in latitude 14° south, longitude 124½° east, or there will occur two central eclipses in less than six months, the least possible time, and only a third of the time in which this phenomenon has, within our recollection, previously taken place.

Opening of the Evening High Schools.

The evening high free school in West Thirteenth-street, for young men and boys desirous of acquiring the higher branches of education but who are compelled to attend to business during the day, was opened at 7½ o'clock last evening. About 1,000 pupils enrolled their names on the books, of whom 250 wish to learn German, 150 French, 50 Spanish and 50 Latin. The others will be instructed in the higher branches of English, including mathematics, natural philosophy, rhetoric and phonography. Mr. JOHN JASPER, Jr., is the Principal of the school, and is assisted in his labors by twenty-one professors of acknowledged excellence in their respective departments.

The Great Fire at Richmond.

HERRING'S SAFES IN THE SPOTSWOOD.
$23,500 IN CURRENCY,
AND THE BOOKS, PAPERS, SILVER AND VALUABLES OF THE SPOTSWOOD HOTEL, AND THE ADAMS SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY ARE SAVED IN HERRING'S SAFES.

I. C. BABCOCK'S LETTER.
OFFICE OF ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman: Our agent at Richmond writes: "We got through to-night drying and fixing up the money from the late fire. The contents of the Safe, $23,530 in bills, we recovered. It was a Herring's Safe, and a good one, certain."

Yours, truly, I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

J. F. GIBSON'S LETTER.
OFFICE OF SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTS: The two safes of your manufacture, which we had in use on the morning of the 25th inst., at the disastrous fire which destroyed the Spotswood Hotel and adjoining block of buildings, in which our office was in the centre, have given full satisfaction, and served to prevent the destruction of some $20,000 in currency, beside the valuable papers and books inclosed therein. Owing to the dangerous condition of the standing walls it was impossible for workmen to excavate the safe until nearly eighty hours after the fire. The large safe was then cut open and contents found as above. We opened the small safe with similar results. In consideration of the foregoing facts, I am pleased to add this testimony and indorsement to the well-earned reputation of your fire-proof safes.

Respectfully, J. F. GIBSON,
Assistant Superintendent for Adams Southern Express Company.
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 29, 1870.

CRADDOCK & PARKER'S LETTER.
RICHMOND DETECTIVE AGENCY,
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31, 1870.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

DEAR SIRS: Please pardon me for addressing you in the manner I do, but, being a New-Yorker, I take the liberty. We were called upon to open the safe of the late Spotswood Hotel, built by you, after it had been in the fire for twenty-two hours. We opened it in the ruins by cutting through the bottom with chisels and sledge, and found money, silverware, &c.—a very large amount—all O. K. I send you by this mail a paper. Yours, respectfully,

CRADDOCK & PARKER.

LETTER FROM J. M. SUBLITT & CO.,
Proprietors of the Spotswood.
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 29, 1870.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTS: On the morning of the 25th inst. we were so unfortunate as to have our hotel burned, with contents. Yet we were fortunate enough to have one of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes, which fell into the cellar among a burning mass of ruins. After the fire abated, we tried all means to extricate it, but found it impossible on account of the bricks, mortar and burning rubbish lying thereon and about it, so we employed a mechanic and cut it open through the bottom, and to our utmost surprise we found the contents, consisting of valuable papers, money and some silverware, all in good order. Had it not been for your Herring's Safe we would have lost everything.

J. M. SUBLITT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN.
HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS' SAFE,
THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST BURGLARS' TOOLS EXTANT.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New-Orleans.
—*Advertisement.*

Whitman's Jujube,

For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear. It is excellent. Put up in small boxes. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, sole manufacturers, Philadelphia. Can be had at HUDNUT's Pharmacy, Herald Buildings; CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.'s, 5th-av., corner 24th-st., and other leading druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Children Teething.

The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BROWN—JENNINGS.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, at the residence of the bride, by the Pastor of the Seventh-avenue M. E. Church, CHARLES S. BROWN, Esq., of Park-place, to Mrs. REBECCA L. JENNINGS, all of Brooklyn.

CUSHING—PUGHE.—Wednesday, Jan. 4, by Rev. Philip Krohn, GEO. B. CUSHING to Miss LIZZIE PUGHE, all of Scranton, Penn.

GOODDY—STALKER.—At Florence, Italy, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at the Municipality, and afterward at the British Legation, by Rev. R. L. Tottenham, JOHN GOODDY, Esq., of Carrara, to HARRIETTE MORTIMER, youngest daughter of Thomas Stalker, Esq., of Florence.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Bellville, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1871, JOHN R. BROWN, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Bellville, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 8, 1871, at 1 P. M. Carriages will leave the Hoboken Ferry at 11 A. M.

COCKS.—In Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 30, EMILY C. FREEMAN, aged 28 years, beloved wife of Charles P. Cocks, formerly of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of L. Spangenberg, Jr., No. 353 Washington-av., second door south of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 10½ A. M., without further notice.

GORDON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, ADELLA, wife of S. T. Gordon, eldest daughter of J. E. Southworth.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 315 East 41st-st., on Friday, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

GRINNELL.—The 5th inst., in New-Bedford, Mass., ALICE B., wife of Frederick Grinnell, aged 27 years.

HASSARD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, MAGGIE B., the beloved wife of Richard Hassard, and youngest daughter of David Walker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 183 Macon-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 22, of apoplexy, Mrs. MARY ELIZA, wife of Nathaniel A. Ketcham, in the 55th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 1½ P. M., at her late residence, (old) No. 140 Franklin-av. The relatives and friends of the family, and friends of her sons, John W. and D. Willets Ketcham, are invited to attend.

MARSH.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 5, THEODORE BURR MARSH, in the 55th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 205 West 22d-st., on Monday morning, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock.

☞ Schenectady, N. Y., and Passaic, N. J., papers please copy.

MERRITT.—Suddenly, at St. Augustine, Fla., on Wednesday the 4th inst., JOHN J. MERRITT, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NELSON.—At Ravenswood, on Tuesday, 3d inst., WILLIAM NELSON, late merchant of this City, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Hunter's Point, L. I., this day, (Friday,) at 10½ A. M. Ferry-boats to Hunter's Point leave James-slip every thirty minutes, and foot of East 34th-st. every fifteen minutes.

PLATT.—At Astoria, on Thursday evening, Jan. 4, ROSETTA F., wife of Edward K. Platt, and daughter of D. Miner and Eliza Hallock, of Smithtown, L. I., in the 35th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence on Flushing-av., Astoria.

SEE.—At Greensburg, Westchester County, Jan. 4, PETER A. SEE, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Tarrytown, on Friday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Remains will be interred in Tarrytown Cemetery.

SHEARS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4, ALFRED C., youngest son of William and Martha Shears, aged 8 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Allen-street M. E. Church on Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 4, 1871, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, son of Henry D. and Mary Van Nostrand, in the 5th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 6th inst., at the residence of his parents, Greenville, N. J., at 12½ o'clock. Trains by Central Railroad leave foot of Liberty-st. at 11¼ A. M.

WARING.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 5, MARY LILLIAN, the infant daughter of J. F. and M. A. Waring, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 111 Cannon-st, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WHEELER.—At Detroit, Mich., Jan. 2, 1871, WILLIAM WARD WHEELER, aged 73 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

EXTRA FINE SMOKING TOBACCO.—We invite early attention to a remnant of very choice smoking tobacco, which we are selling direct to consumers at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit. HEALD & MILLER, manufacturer's agents, No. 176 Water-st.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—UNION PRAYER-meeting, Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st., every morning from 8½ to 9 o'clock. Subject THIS (Friday) MORNING—*The Circulation of the Bible.*

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—Prizes cashed, information given, circulars sent, the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., No. 10 Wall-st. Box No. 4,685 Post-office.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. 11. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,264.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

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THE IRON WORLD & MANUFACTURER

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT PITTSBURG, PENN.,
And is the leading—if not the only—representative journal of the METAL TRADES published in the United States.

Located at the very centre of the metal interests of the United States, with offices and correspondents at the leading cities of the East, West and South, we do not err in claiming that it is the REPRESENTATIVE JOURNAL of the metal manufacturers, workers and dealers of this country.

The IRON WORLD & MANUFACTURER has a large and extended circulation throughout the United States, and is taken by Iron and Steel Manufacturers, Machinists, Founders, Hardware Dealers and Tinners, Gunsmiths, Plumbers, Cutlery Manufacturers, File Manufacturers, Saw Manufacturers, Boiler Manufacturers, and by
LEADING RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

It advocates protection to AMERICAN MANUFACTURES! Its markets are FULL AND RELIABLE. Able correspondents traveling in the WEST AND SOUTH. Manufacturing Items are a leading feature. Its manufacturing items are copied by the Press throughout the country.

ONLY $4 PER ANNUM.

If you are in the metal trade, take a metal paper. It will save you more than its cost. If you are a manufacturer take the journal that advocates your interests. Don't patronize Free-trade journals, but help those who help you.

With Free Trade the manufacturers of the country would be ruined! English gold is scattered with a liberal hand to further Free Trade. Expend some of yours to favor Protection.

If you advertise, which is the best medium? Circulation being equal, which would you patronize—a Free Trade journal or a Protection journal? Circulation is considered the value of an advertising medium. Much depends on the CHARACTER of the circulation. The New-York *Weekly Tribune* claims 200,000 circulation, and gets from two to five dollars per line for advertising. The IRON WORLD reaches more people engaged in the metal business than the New-York *Tribune*. Our rates are about ten cents per line. Which will pay the best?

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

A Nation's Loose Observance of the Neutrality Laws and the Possible Results.

From the London Times, Dec. 19.

Unless the most inexplicable changes in the relative position of the belligerents should have occurred before the conclusion of peace, *the German Empire will enjoy an undoubted predominance in the European system.* We do not say that if her ambition were to menace the freedom of the Continent, even an united Germany might not be successfully opposed by a coalition. But in the ordinary course of events, the Federation over which Kaiser WILHELM will bear rule must be stronger than any other of the Great Powers. With all our honest resolutions never to interfere needlessly in the politics of Europe, we cannot evade certain responsibilities and duties that we have taken upon us, we cannot lightly part with certain rights that we have acquired as members of the great civilized commonwealth of the Old World, and events may come to pass, against all our hopes and endeavors, which *may bring us into an attitude of resistance to German aggression.* Such contingencies are not likely to disturb the peace that ought to subsist between near neighbors, kindred peoples, and natural allies; they are not excluded, however, from the regions of possibility and of reasonable speculation. It is peculiarly unfortunate, therefore, that the halting, timid, and short-sighted policy of Parliament should have allowed material for an angry feud between England and Germany to accumulate without a shadow of necessity. Sometimes for the preservation of national dignity or the security of large interests a people may be compelled to refuse concessions which are demanded jealously and suspiciously by another nation. A bitter dislike in the place of friendly feelings may thus be generated unavoidably; but, at all events, the national conscience of the suspected nation is clear. It is not so, however, when, from mere vacillation or apathy, or care for petty private interests, a cause of quarrel is permitted to fester between friendly States. We have not yet healed the sore which *our tardiness in the case of the Alabama created in the public opinion of the United States;* but we have committed a similar mistake in the course of the present war, and *with the same result.*

It was our duty, no less than our interest, to retain the friendship of Germany so far as we could do so without infringing our neutrality. We acknowledged the justice of the cause for which she went to war; yet, because text-writers on International law told us that it was perfectly within the right of neutrals to export weapons and ammunition to belligerents, we took no steps to prevent the supply of military stores to France. On the strict ground of right we were, no doubt, secure against the charges which Count BERNSTORFF advanced and Lord GRANVILLE so skillfully parried. But *it has not been easy to persuade the Germans* that we abstained from strengthening our Neutrality laws out of veneration for the dicta of old-fashioned jurists. They incline not unnaturally to the belief that we permit the exportation of arms to France, because two or three celebrated establishments for the manufacture of ordnance, as well as the rifle-factories and cartridge factories of Birmingham, saw the means of reaping a considerable harvest from the necessities of the French. It is, of course, unreasonable of the Germans to complain that this supply is one-sided, for this is to accuse England because the French Navy has been stronger than the German upon the high seas. But are national jealousies ever founded wholly in reason? Has there been no display of unreasonableness in the American difficulty? Whether rational or not, it surely would have been wiser to recognize as a fact, while it was yet time, the jealous temper of belligerents, and in a spirit of sincere solicitude for peace to avoid every means of irritating it. Before Parliament rose last session, we strongly enforced the sound policy of restraining by special statute, or a simple addition to the Foreign Enlistment act, all exportation of arms or ammunition to belligerents. The Government could not make up its mind to change the old landmarks; the export of rifles and cartridges to France has gone on ever since, though not to the extent that is supposed in Germany, and we now have ample proof that the greatest military Power in Europe has a grievance against us which, if it be too flimsy to form a ground for war, is sufficient to exacerbate the popular feeling against us and *deprive us of all German sympathy and good will.*

So strong is the current of popular sentiment against this country that *German officers high in command have already begun to discuss, with no little boastfulness, the probability and the contingencies of an invasion of England.* They hold, it seems, that such a venture would be "not only possible, but almost certain of success." Until the work of the armies investing Paris and operating on the Loire has been thoroughly got through, we may be excused for hesitating to accept the confident predictions of these eminent strategists, nor are we here concerned to notice their conjectures, further than to offer them for the consideration of those who are responsible for our national defenses. But that the question of invading England should be debated at all in the German camp, while throughout Germany and throughout the German Armies a bitter animosity is rising against the country that supplies France with material for the prolongation of the war, is a fact of most serious import. Our correspondent who accompanied the German Army during the battle of Beaugency, adds his testimony to the widespread belief that *England, and England alone, is responsible for the assistance given to the French by the importation of war munitions.* A soldier engaged in breaking up the captured Chassepots was surprised to discover from our correspondent that the weapon which he presumed to be of English manufacture was actually imported from New-York, as was proved by the maker's mark. It is quite true that we do not export to France more than a third of the quantity of arms and ammunition that is sent from the United States, and if it were possible to persuade every German peasant and every German soldier that this is so, we might diminish in some measure the indignation that prevails against what they regard as our hypocritical neutrality. But we cannot hope to dispel this error, to which we have given a certain sanction by refusing to prohibit the traffic that is the subject of complaint. The names of American manufacturers—REMINGTON and COLT, and the rest—are naturally presumed in Germany to be English names, and *we have all the discredit of a trade of which we are responsible for only a small share.* It is ascertained that the exportation from England is not considerable in amount, and the gain derived from it is distributed among a few firms. It would, surely, have beeen wiser at the outset to make this traffic illegal than to incur *the risk and cost of another feud like that which the exploits of the Alabama have bequeathed to us.* It is too late now to remedy the mischief that has been done, but we may learn at least to provide against a future mistake of the same sort. When the Sibyl's books are proffered to us for the third time, we can hardly be foolish enough to decline the bargain.

JOHN BRIGHT.

His Resignation—Comments of the London Press.

The resignation of Mr. BRIGHT is formally announced on the 20th ult., and the papers of that date comment at length upon it.

The *Times* says that no public speaker of our time has hit so hard as Mr. BRIGHT, but Englishmen like hard hitting, so long as it is straightforward; and in spite of Mr. BRIGHT'S vehement denunciations of the Tories they grew at length to like him far better than less outspoken adversaries. Both parties, therefore, felt that he ought to be in the Ministry, and welcomed his accession to office. Even Mr. GLADSTONE'S hold on the country was materially augmented by the popular confidence reposed in Mr. BRIGHT, and he was not less powerful in the House of Commons. The Ministry have peculiar cause to lament his loss; for in the difficult decisions they have to make they can ill afford to dispense with the support of Mr. BRIGHT'S authority. It is difficult to resist a remorseful feeling that we exact too much of our leading statesmen. Men of iron constitution may be able to stand it, but infinite services might be rendered to the country by men of less vigorous physical powers. There ought, perhaps, to be some more available means of securing for the State the public services of men who are not capable of the rough wear and tear of the life of a popular representative, and such a resource may some day be found in a better use of the Upper House of the Legislature. Meanwhile, we must all feel a personal regret when a man of Mr. BRIGHT'S powers succumbs under the task of serving us. At the best such a man receives but scant reward for his labors. He had no object of his own to serve. For the benefit of his country he has lavished the best energies of a singularly fine intellect, and he has done so at a grievous personal sacrifice; but he may be assured that few public men have been followed into retirement by more earnest good wishes from all classes of their countrymen.

The *Daily News* remarks that Mr. BRIGHT'S retirement has been prophesied in some quarters not very friendly either to himself or to the Administration which he has quitted, on the assumption that the subjects of foreign policy which have lately engaged public attention, and the question of domestic policy depending on them, must necessarily divide him in opinion from his colleagues. The authoritative statement published to-day contradicts this gratuitous supposition. Whether Mr. BRIGHT holds as a practical precept, binding upon conduct, or as a counsel of perfection, the doctrine usually attributed to the religious body to which he belongs, of the absolute unlawfulness of war, it is no business of ours to inquire. But he was for two years a member of a Government which maintained armies and navies, and the question of more or less, of a hundred thousand, or of a hundred and fifty thousand men, is not one of principle. When he was first chosen member for Birmingham the Indian mutiny was still raging; and he distinctly avowed his readiness to acquiesce in the military measures needful for its suppression. His sympathy with the Northern States of America in the war is well known. Possibly the time may come when restored health may enable Mr. BRIGHT to return to the ministry. In the meantime it is the weaker for his absence. Its original construction left the Radical, or advanced Liberal Party insufficiently represented in the Cabinet. Subsequent changes have not tended to correct that fault.

The *Post* observes that there is probably not a man in the country, be his politics what they may, who will not receive the intelligence with the deepest concern and regret. It is, however, matter of public satisfaction that Mr. BRIGHT'S retirement from the Cabinet is a step taken wholly and solely on considerations arising out of the state of his health, and is absolutely devoid of political significance.

MODERN HISTORY.

Another Secret Treaty—Negotiations Before the Capitulation of Metz.

The *Independant du Basses Pyrenees* gives the following account of the negotiations carried on before the capitulation of Metz:

"Immediately after the capitulation of Sedan and the proclamation of the Republic, Count BISMARCK laid a treaty before the Emperor, of which the following were the bases: Cession of Strasbourg and part of Alsace, dismantling of Metz, abdication of the Emperor and regency of the Empress. The treaty had to be ratified by the Senate and the Corps Legislatif, who were to be called out by the Empress Regent at Amiens. The army of the Rhine was to be allowed to leave Metz with arms and baggage, under condition not to fight against Germany for three months in case the Senate and the Corps Legislatif should not have sanctioned the treaty. BAZAINE and his army were also to protect the re-assembling of the Chambers at Amiens, and were to re-establish order at Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse, and other places. Lastly, in spite of the armistice, the German army was to invest Paris, and to reduce by starvation the population who had proclaimed and organized the Republic. This treaty, approved of by the Ex-Emperor, was communicated to Marshal BAZAINE, who also gave his consent, but stipulated for himself very extensive powers of a nature which removed the power of the regency into his own hands. This conditional consent was brought to Versailles by Gen. BOYER. The conditions made by BAZAINE were accepted at Versailles, and Gen. BOYER left for England with the object of receiving the signature of the Empress Regent for this treaty, to which, in fact, only the formality of her signature was wanted. During thirty-six hours the Empress refused to sign, but at a very late hour in the night, tired and powerless to resist the entreaties of her surrounding friends, she gave her signature, and Gen. BOYER and the Bonapartists who pressed on her left Chislehurst. Being left alone, the Empress reflected and repented of what she had done, and when she heard in the morning that Gen. BOYER had not left for France she ordered him to be recalled, asked for the treaty, and, under the pretext of desiring to change an error in the copy she had retained, she tore the treaty into a thousand pieces, and dismissed the General, who returned to Metz, where the capitulation took place soon afterward. It is easy to understand that BAZAINE, during these negotiations, made no serious attempt to break the Prussian lines."

FRANCE'S ALLIES.

Garibaldi in France—An Explanation from Italian Journalists.

The following explanation is given of the rumor which is current in Italy about GARIBALDI and his sons having resigned their military command. The statements we are going to allude to are contained in the *Gazzettino Rosa*, of Naples, and in the *Gazzetta di Torino;* they are from the pens of ACHILLE BIZZONI and CARLO PODIO, well-known Italian journalists and associates in arms of GARIBALDI, from whose camp they date their letters. Signor BIZZONI writes that in the engagements near Dijon the French Mobile Guards were seized with panic terror, and that they ran away in the most cowardly manner. GARIBALDI felt compelled, in order to resist this flood of fugitives, to descend from his carriage; as a last attempt at rallying them, he began to sing the "Marseillaise!" But "the defection of the cowards," to use the words of the Italian writer, rendered the retreat necessary; GARIBALDI and his son RICCIOTTI, with the Italian legion and a few of the more valorous Francs-tireurs, were the last to leave the battle-field. In another letter, dated from Autun, Signor PODIO relates how the French Mobile Guards fled at the first shots of the Germans in a fit of indescribable fright. They ran away in hot haste; and when the Garibaldians endeavored to stop them, the Mobiles discharged their muskets at them, using also their bayonets against their Italian comrades. "Nor," says Signor PODIO, "was this all. Poor MENOTTI GARIBALDI, who ordered the Mobile Guards to close their ranks and turn once more against the enemy, was insulted, dragged from his horse and thrown on the ground, some of them aiming even their guns at him. By almost a miracle he was saved. He owed the protection of his life mainly to the intervention of his staff, who rescued him from the hands of those wretches. These latter, nevertheless, continued to follow him and heap insults upon him. Thus they called out to him: 'Go and be a commander in Italy! Let thee be ——.' ('*Va te faire f——.*')" CARLO PODIO, who relates this occurrence, begins his letter with the words: "My innermost soul is filled with unutterable grief."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although a number of legal sales were noticed to take place at the Exchange, yesterday, (Jan. 5,) only one was effected, as follows: A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., under a decree of the Supreme Court, in partition, disposed of a three-story and attic high-stoop, brick house and lot, situated on the north side of West Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, known as No. 31. The dimensions of the property will be found in the summary. The location is a desirable one, and some competition ensued for the possession of the premises. They were finally struck off to MARIE and VIRGINIA NOAL for $29,000—not an extravagant figure.

Adjournments of legal sales, by JAMES M. MILLER, as follows, concluded the business of the day: Four houses and lots on the south side of Seventy fourth-street, 195 feet west of Third-avenue, THOMAS H. LUNDON, referee, adjourned to Jan. 12. Three lots on the north side of One-Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 100 feet east of Eighth-avenue, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, adjourned to Feb. 7. In regard to real estate generally, the tone of the market seems to be improving, dealers expressing more confidence in reference to the future. Should the sales projected for about the middle of the present month, meet with the success predicted and anticipated, a greater degree of activity will be the immediate result.

Exchange Sales Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3-story and attic brick house and lot, n. s., No. 31 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., house, 25x50; lot, 25x92	$29,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, s. s., 189.1 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 20x100	$250
Chauncey-st., 300 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., irregular lot running across the street, 25x over 160	1,900
Concord-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Jay-st., 25x60	4,400
Dean-st., n. s., 82.6 ft. w. of Smith-st., 18x70, husband to wife	3,500
Degraw-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 20x100	2,300
Devoe-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Dutch Reformed Burial-ground, 25x100	1,500
Downing-st., w. s., 348 ft. s. of Gates-av., 20x101.6	10,000
Lefferts-place, n. s., 92.10 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20 x60	10,000
President and Van Brunt sts., s. w. corner, 50x 100, in trust for church purposes	4,500
Bodney-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 22x100	13,000
Russel-place, e. s., 121 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 23 x95	475
Sackett-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100	1,750
Sands-st. and Dickinson's-alley, n. w. corner, 25x 97.6	3,500
Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 301.1 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x94	5,400
Seely-st., n. s., 367.8 ft. w. of Middle-st., 150x282	12,000
Taylor-st., n. s., 254.1 ft. e. of Kent-av., 20x80, h. and l	4,775
Taylor-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Lee-av., 25x90	13,000
Taylor-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	9,500
Wilson-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100, h. and l	6,500
South 3d-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 6th-st., 20x71.3	7,000
9th-st., n. e. s., 172.10 ft. s. of 17th-st., 19.6x100	12,000
17th-st., s. s., 124 ft. w. of 6th-av., 19x100	2,500
East New-York-av., n. s., 249.1 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 20x100	300
East New-York-av., n. s., 264.1 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 20x100	300
Myrtle-av., s. s., 131.6 ft. e. of Ryerson-st., 18.6x 112, h. and l., foreclosure	7,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Mount Kisco to Sing Sing road, n. s., W. J. Halstead's, 20x60	$675

Greenburg.

Broadway, e. s., adjoining Cyrus W. Fields', 63¼ acres	$50,000
Central-av., s. s., Geo. Van Tassel's, adjoining A. Jones'	1,200
Lots Nos. 46 and 47, A. L. McKenzie's	600

Ossining.

Tompkins-st., w. s., indefinite, 59x100	$700

White Plains.

White Plains to Mamaroneck road, w. s., adjoining D. Dusenbury's, 55 68-1,000 acres	$30,000

West Farms.

Lots Nos. 82 and 122, map Mount Eden	$1,500

Yonkers.

Madison-av., e. s., Lot No. 13, Richo Auber's property, 26x108	$500
Kingsbridge road, e. s., adjoining D. B. Cox's, 50x71	1,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Coles-st. and South 2d-st., s. e. corner, 21x100 Coles-st., e. s., 49 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 50x79	$4,441
Jersey-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of South 5th-st., 20x 50.6	3,500
Van Riper-av., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 25x 100	3,500

Bayonne.

3d-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Avenue D, 50x230	$1,000

West Hoboken.

Division-st., s. s., 825 ft. w. of Palisade-av., 100x 200	$10,000

Guttenberg.

Franklin-st., s. s., lot No. 507, map of Guttenberg, 25x100	$150

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GREAT BARGAIN IN 37TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs. Four-story brown-stone, elegantly frescoed. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

$18,000.—38TH-ST., ON MURRAY Hill, brown-stone house, in perfect order; great bargain. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT CORNERS on Broadway, between 34th and 40th sts., for sale. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A COUNTRY-HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE of Flushing, L. I., twenty-five minutes from 34th-st.: house, greenhouse and out-buildings in perfect order; possession immediately; terms of sale very easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., 118 Wall-st.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, fronting East River and rear street, adjoining Hamilton Ferry; would be let for $2,400, or sold together for $25,000. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriaut, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Dec. 28, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,480,037 21
Overdrafts	2,644 43
United States bonds to secure circulation	220,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	50,100 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	153,631 90
Due from other national banks	40,149 40
Banking-house	44,120 04
Current expenses	8,541 94
Taxes paid	13,499 63
Premiums paid	16,196 21
Cash items	9,858 27
Exchanges for Clearing-house	57,202 93
Bills of other national banks	29,975 00
Bills of State banks	7 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	12,344 30
Specie, viz.: coin	13,179 82
Gold Treasury notes	60 00
Legal-tender notes	189,156 00
Three per cent. certificates (all stamped)	110,000 00
Total	$2,450,704 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Discount	13,743 12
Interest	21,843 98
Profit and loss	60,750 94
National bank circulation outstanding	193,020 00
State bank circulation outstanding	15,160 00
Dividends unpaid	1,898 75
Individual deposits	1,165,322 60
Certified checks	30,715 34
Due to national banks	11,387 09
Due to other banks and bankers	36,861 76
Total	$2,450,704 08

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1871. FERNANDO BALTES, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct. Attest:
SAMUEL T. BROWN,
JAMES E. SHAW,
ISAAC WALTON, } Directors.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.

Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Twelve Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 11 till 12 M. JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Relief Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JAN. 4.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, Jan. 9, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.,

No. 11 Pine-st., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL IN GOLD. GUARANTEED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

Length of road from Montgomery to Decatur, 183 miles; 107 miles completed; iron and ties for 15 additional, now on the ground, which will complete 122 miles, leaving but 61 to complete, upon which a large amount of work has been done. Land grant over 200,000 acres; local business good, and through connections unsurpassed.

Passenger and freight cars are now running over this road from Montgomery to Lime Kilns, which completes the AIR LINE to New-York and insures a business more than sufficient to meet the interest on all bonds issued.

The bond is three times secured.

First—By the mortgage on the land.

Second—By the guarantee of the State of Alabama.

Third—By the LARGE CAPITAL invested in the road.

Either of which is sufficient to secure the bonds. Price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, up to Jan. 6, after which date the bonds will be held at par.

For map, pamphlets, &c., apply to or address the Agents.

REDEMPTION OF WAR LOAN BONDS.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, Jan. 3, 1871.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on the 1st day of May next. Holders desiring to surrender said Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March.

By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business on the 28th day of December, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,844,665 29
Overdrafts		4,210 61
United States bonds to secure circulation		667,000 00
United States bonds on hand		282,500 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		22,850 00
Due from other national banks		251,315 14
Due from State banks and bankers		150,493 49
Banking-house		175,000 00
Current expenses	$29,453 72	
Taxes paid	24,091 85	— 53,545 57
Checks and other cash items		42,553 28
Exchanges for Clearing-house		2,010,459 53
Bills of other national banks		36,000 00
Fractional currency, including nickels		2,297 80
Specie, viz.: Coin	$152,524 58	
Gold Treasury notes	127,100 00	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	45,338 80	— 324,963 38
Legal-tender notes		407,400 00
Clearing-house certificates		400,000 00
Total		$9,675,254 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund		400,000 00
Discount	$75,079 02	
Interest	86,417 23	
Profit and loss	424,278 44	— 585,774 69
Circulating notes outstanding		544,075 00
State bank circulation outstanding		6,702 00
Dividends unpaid		2,610 77
Individual deposits		3,761,361 85
Certified checks		1,531,144 10
Cashier's checks outstanding		200,000 00
Due to national banks		605,140 53
Due to other banks and bankers		38,445 15
Total		$9,675,254 09

I, WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 5th day of January, 1871. W. Q. RIDDLE, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN,
GEORGE PALEN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK at the close of business, Dec. 28, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$482,568 85
United States bonds to secure circulation	295,000 00
Due from other national banks	13,469 87
Banking-house	60,000 00
Current expenses	11,413 14
Taxes paid	3,501 94
Premiums	32,450 00
Cash items, (including stamps,)	8,134 18
Exchanges for Clearing-house	41,574 93
Bills of other national banks	4,221 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels,)	6,920 90
Specie viz.: Coin	3,246 00
Legal-tender notes	193,744 00
Total	$1,156,243 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Discount	4,537 13
Interest	2,880 89
Profit and loss	10,101 18
National bank circulation outstanding	250,000 00
Dividends unpaid	580 00
Individual deposits	579,365 81
Certified checks	18,778 90
Total	$1,156,243 91

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1871. WM. BROUWER, Notary Public, City of New-York.

Correct. Attest:
MALTBY G. LANE,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
UNION ADAMS. } Directors.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking-house, on Jan. 17, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 750 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 16th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
JAN. 3, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 184 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE

BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Nashville & Decatur R.R.

This Mortgage is for $2,100,000, or only $17,500 per mile on an old and completed road, showing an established business, from local traffic mainly, more than sufficient to pay its interest as it becomes due, with prospects of greatly enlarged receipts from new connections which are now in progress.

The Mortgage was created for the sole purpose of paying a debt due to the State of Tennessee, on terms which would reduce the liability of the road about $600,000.

Of the bonds issued under said Mortgage, $200,000 are held in Escrow to abide settlement of a claim of the United States; $300,000 have been purchased by the parties in interest, and the balance of $1,600,000 are offered for sale on favorable terms—the security, in judgment of the undersigned, being such as to entitle them to perfect confidence.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

NO. 52 BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business on Dec. 28, 1870:

Loans and discounts		$2,289,508 77
Overdrafts		8,658 58
United States bonds to secure circulation		430,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		50,000 00
United States bonds on hand		514,600 00
Other stocks and bonds		149,388 00
Due from national banks		494,803 56
Due from State banks and bankers		87,022 35
Furniture and fixtures		10,000 00
Premiums		99,369 10
Checks and other cash items		23,134 11
Exchanges for Clearing-house		863,850 82
Bills of other national banks		107,858 00
Fractional currency		5,960 10
Specie, viz.: Coin	$13,181 68	
Gold Treasury notes	184,800 00	
Checks payable in gold	17,418 50	— 215,400 18
Legal-tender notes		442,590 00
Clearing-house certificates		420,000 00
Three per cent. certificates		430,000 00
Total		$6,642,143 57
Capital stock paid in		$500,000 00
Surplus fund		250,000 00
Profit and loss		23,241 15
Circulating notes issued	$344,000 00	
Amount on hand	10,065 00	— 333,935 00
Individual deposits, gold	$100,696 84	
Individual deposits, currency	842,902 63	— 943,599 47
Certified checks		152,623 68
Cashier's checks outstanding		149,035 83
Due to national banks		3,956,186 66
Due to other banks and bankers		333,521 78
Total		$6,642,143 57

I, GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier of the First National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

State and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1871.
R. A. PIPER, Notary Public.

Correct.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON,
GEO. F. BAKER,
E. SCOFIELD, } Directors.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 120 Broadway. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1870.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on the 27th of December, 1870. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d of January, 1871. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable Dec. 31.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company's Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the office of CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., Dec. 31, 1870.

The trustees of this institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th instant. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BOLIVAR, WASHINGTON AND ISSAQUENA COUNTIES.

The interest coupons upon the 10 per cent. bonds due Jan. 1, 1871, issued by the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners for the above counties will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons upon the bonds of this road maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

RICHMOND AND YORK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this railroad, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid by us.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The semi-annual coupons upon the bonds of this Railway Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at our office. LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. (free of tax) has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 31st inst., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 23d inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 12th of January next.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.

FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.

Transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., MACON, Ga., Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, has this day been declared payable on and after Jan. 20, 1871, until which date the transfer-books are closed. Stockholders registered in the New-York Agency will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on the 31st inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed from date to Jan. 3, 1871. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 30th inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1871. J. D. VERMILYE, President.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1871. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, on the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on SATURDAY, 31st inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1870. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., NO. 203 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HERSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (6) Six per Cent., payable on the 30th of December, 1870.
FRED V. PRICE, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK, Dec. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable Dec. 31, 1870. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—The coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the City of Memphis, Tenn., are payable on and after Jan. 3 at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.

The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.

In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.

Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE, Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store,
10 casks Turkey Prunes.
50 bags Pea-nuts.
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
57 cases Naples Peeled Figs.
64 barrels Havana Oranges.
183 packages Sweet and Sour Cherries, new crop.
At 12 o'clock within their store,
346 cases Fresh Valencia Oranges.
473 boxes Fresh Sicily Oranges.
61 barrels Fresh Almeria Grapes.
520 kegs Fresh Almeria Grapes.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; excellent seamstress; cuts, fits and operates; good nurse; can dress hair very nicely; very best seven years' City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls, sisters; one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work separately or together; City or a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; has three years' City reference from her last employer; none but a private family need apply. Call at No. 543 9th-av., corner of 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or will take care of growing children and seamstress; best reference can be given. Call at No. 668 6th-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 317 East 37th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; last employer can be seen.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION; COUNtry or City, by a very good cook; will assist with washing; very respectable woman; has the best four years' City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse or chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, sisters, situations in the house together; one as chamber-maid or waitress, or would take care of children, and the other as cook; can do all kinds of good plain cooking, and has no objection to assist in the washing; very best of City reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; has no objection to coarse washing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 13th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 570 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 117 West 28th-st., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress and to assist in the washing. Call at No. 155 West 31st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-respectable young married woman as wet nurse in a private family; has the best of reference. Call for two days at 383 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

WET NURSES AND NURSES FOR INvalids, with reference and experience, can always be obtained of HANSEN'S old established Agency, No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober and industrious, a good driver and an excellent groom; best City reference. Call or address for two days, A. C. RYDER & CO., Nos. 18 and 20 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a strictly sober, steady man; is a good groom; steady driver; will endeavor to please; best of City references. Address E. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; good groom; experienced City driver; best City reference. Call or address No. 57 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Apply to Bonner's harness-store, 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as first-class waiter, in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 929 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or coachman, by a single man; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. C., Box 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, a situation as porter in a store; was five years in a provision-store; understands driving, and is willing to look after a horse if required. Apply to J. D., No. 84 Lewis-st., East River, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 East 26th-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, TO DO THE general work of a small place in the country; he must be a good vegetable gardener, able to take care of a horse and cow, honest, sober and industrious, and come well recommended. Apply, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 138 Front-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands flowers, (green-house, &c.,) grapes and vegetables; must be single, sober and respectable; good place for such a man. Apply at PIERCE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—IN A PRODUCE COMMISSION house, a lad as errand-boy; an active, intelligent boy can find steady employment. Address in applicant's handwriting, Box 1,484 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT, competent men to act as canvassers for the sale of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine. Apply at No. 1,141 Broadway, corner 26th-st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID WANTED TO DO fine washing; three in family; English, Scotch, Swiss or German, with City reference. Apply at No. 34 East 31st-st.

NEWSPAPER COMPOSITORS WANTED immediately; full Union rates paid. Apply at the EVENING JOURNAL OFFICE, Jersey City.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATever cause, requiring special treatment should consult Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 120 West 26th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK-BROKERAGE HOUSE, with a respectable capital and moderate business, would like to confer with another party similarly situated with a view to a consolidation of resources and business. Address BROKER, Post-office Box 4,888.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MILLINERY.

SABLE FURS AT $100, WORTH $300; Mink Furs half price; Ermine less than half price. Seal-skin, Alaska Sable and Children's Furs, at BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
Australia	Sat., Jan. 14	Tyrian	Wed., Feb. 8
Britannia	Sat., Jan. 21	Britannia	Wed., Feb. 22
India	Sat., Jan. 28	Iowa	Wed., Mar. 8
Columbia	Sat., Feb. 4	Tyrian	Wed., Mar. 22
Europa	Sat., Feb. 11	Britannia	Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 7, 2 P. M.

CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 M.

CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11	Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Calabria, Thursd., Jan. 12	Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Abyssinia, Weds., Jan. 18	Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
via Halifax.	China, Wednesday, Feb. 8
Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25	

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris..........................$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING 18th January, will call at Halifax.

Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at 9 A. M.

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.

MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Jan. 28, at 11 A. M.

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..................Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..............Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.

ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

VILLE DE PARIS..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18

WASHINGTON...................SATURDAY, Jan. 28

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 20. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer ISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Jan ... at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau) Jan. 12

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............Jan. 19

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau) Jan. 26

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Jan. 7.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Wednesday, Jan. 18.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, Jan. 28.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips...............Tuesday, Feb. 7.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,

THURSDAYS

AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old Line. Low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship WEYBOSSET, Capt. BOLGER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 20 East River, SATURDAY, Jan. 14.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE undersigned have formed a limited copartnership, under the laws of the State of New-York, for the transaction of lawful business therein, under the name or firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is dealing in gold, bonds, and other securities, and the carrying on of all other business incidental thereto. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence are as follows: CHARLES FRAZIER and FRANCIS E. WILLIAMS, the general partners, both residing in Brooklyn, New-York, and CHARLES F. LAWRENCE, special partner, residing in Brooklyn aforesaid. The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is fifty thousand dollars. Said partnership is to commence on the 5th day of January, 1871, and will terminate on the 31st day of December, 1875.

CHARLES FRAZIER, } General Partners.
FRANCIS E. WILLIAMS, }
CHARLES F. LAWRENCE, Special Partner.
[5c. U. S. rev. stamp canceled.]

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of F. D. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. D. COBB,
DANIEL COBB,
M. F. HAZEN,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business at the same place, under the same firm name, F. D. COBB & CO.

F. D. COBB,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.

NO. 19 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 Broad-st.

M. F. HAZEN.

JAN. 2, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of GRANT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.

R. S. GRANT.
JOHN CHILD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of GRANT & CO., and will transact a general banking and stock commission business, at No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

R. SUYDAM GRANT.
GEO. ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD.
J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, expires this date by limitation.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.	GENERAL PARTNERS.
GEO. G. HOBSON.	JAMES B. HODGSKIN.
CHAS. K. RANDALL,	CHAS. K. RANDALL.
Executor of	J. LOWRY HOBSON.
JOHN RANDALL, dec'd.	
J. NELSON TAPPAN.	

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

OFFICE OF RANDALL & WIERUM, }
No. 52 Exchange-place, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. }

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RANDALL & WIERUM, for the transaction of a general Brokerage business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Governments, Stocks and other securities.

CHARLES K. RANDALL,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges,
OTTO C. WIERUM.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of E. JUDSON HAWLEY & CO., for the transaction of a banking and commission business in Government securities, bonds, stocks, gold, exchange, and mercantile paper, at No. 50 Wall-st.

E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
ALFRED W BARTLETT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR RESUMES business this day with his son, ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., (late of Taylors Brothers,) under firm name of

ALEXANDER TAYLOR & SON,
No. 56 Broadway,
Corner of Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—MR. H. Y. LEAVITT becomes a partner in our firm from this date, and the business will be continued under the name of LEAVITT, GOULD & CO.

LEAVITT & GOULD.
No. 51 Exchange-place.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MORRIS & BRAMAN, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation. EDWARD L. MORRIS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. JOHN A. BRAMAN.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in business JAMES O. PROUDFIT and J. CAMPBELL MABEN. The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,

JAN. 2, 1871. No. 23 Nassau-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the wholesale coal business at No. 111 Broadway, New-York, (Room No. 47 Trinity Building.)

EDWARD L. MORRIS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO., }
BANKERS, No. 8 Wall-st. }

MR. EDWARD TUCK BECOMES A partner in our respective firms in Paris and New-York, from this date. JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., withdraws from our firm, owing to ill-health, and Mr. WARNER J. ROBERTS is admitted as a partner from this date.

JAN. 2, 1871. SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.

M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. }

MR. EDWARD K. GOODNOW HAS this day been admitted as partner in our house.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MR. WILLIAM H. PHIPPS WITHDRAWS THIS DAY from our firms in New-York, Philadelphia and Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

MR. FRANCIS B. ARNOLD HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm.

ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

THE FIRM OF HAYWARD & COLEMAN is dissolved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1870.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB WIELARSKI, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP OPPER and MOSES WALLACH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Phillip Opper and Moses Wallach, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of January, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and second and third meetings of said creditors, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of said act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1870. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

d30-1aw3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WARSHING and SIGMUND WARSHING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Warshing and Sigmund Warshing, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALDO E. HASKINS, (trading under the firm name of Haskins & Co.,) bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Waldo E. Haskins, (trading under the firm name of Haskins & Co.,) of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1871.

WINTHROP E. HILTON, Assignee,
j6-1aw3wF* No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6th-av. Booth's Theatre.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20, 1870. Also, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869.

If not withdrawn, interest will be credited the account and draw interest from Jan. 1, same as a deposit of money.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, December, 1870.

Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent., on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars; and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions, associations, &c.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.

Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on

MONDAYS and SATURDAYS

from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.

The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.

If the Interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit

ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, } Vice-Presidents.
W. S. WHITLOCK, }
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York,

Is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from Jan. 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent. per annum,

FREE OF UNITED STATES DEPOSIT TAX.

ASSETS (principally invested in United States bonds and New-York City bonds and mortgages,) December, 1870.........$2,907,762 92

DEPOSITS—Inc. accrued interest to date, December, 1870.............................2,714,000 00

Surplus over all liabilities....................$193,762 92

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary,

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

1,146 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account and draw interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum.

Also, an EXTRA INTEREST of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

GEO. F. THOMAE, President.

S. J. MACY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments; original designs; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—On FRIDAY, Jan. 6, at 8 P. M., will be celebrated the Epiphany, the ancient Feast of Lights, with full service of evening prayer, anthems and hymns.

REV. DR. LUNDY WILL PREACH (D.V.) the Epiphany sermon in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, THIS (Friday) EVENING. Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, WITH white mark on forehead; 16 hands high; warranted perfectly sound; seven years old; without training of any kind has made the quarter in 36 seconds; will trot in 2:40 as he is. Address R., Box No. 134 *Times Office.*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 113 EAST 14TH-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of rooms on second floor front to let with board; private table if desired; house first-class; references exchanged.

TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, WITH bedrooms attached, second and third story, southern exposure, in a private family, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 23 East 17th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE—NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-st.; one suite of three or four rooms, on third floor; private table; also one single room for a gentleman. French man cook.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—A PLEASANT room, with board; southerly exposure; house and location very desirable.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 22 Waverley-place.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING }
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, }
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870. }

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 7th proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

One Wood & Mann's saw-mill, capable of sawing oak or yellow pine timber 50 feet long by 18 inches square, or to saw ordinary lumber at the rate of 18,000 feet in 12 hours, with 5 head blocks of the most improved pattern, with screw set.

Two circular saws, "Emerson's Patent," movable teeth, 54 inches in diameter, No. 5 gauge. Two circular saws, "Emerson's Patent," movable teeth, 48 inches in diameter, No. 6 gauge. Two circular saws, "Emerson's Patent," movable teeth, 36 inches diameter, No. 9 gauge. Also, thirty extra teeth, assorted.

One horizontal steam engine, 14x24 inch cylinder, 40-horse power, 10-feet fly-wheel, 14-inch face turned for belt, with heater pump, "Huntoon" governor. Engine to be set up and all the necessary belting for running the saw-mill.

One return tubular boiler of sufficient size to drive the engine and saw-mill, to be built of the best material, and in the best manner, to burn either coal or wood, and capable of carrying 100 pounds steam to the square inch, with the necessary valves, cocks, gauges, steam-exhaust and smoke-pipes.

A competent engineer or millwright to be furnished by the parties who furnish the engine and saw-mill, who will put up and run the mill satisfactorily to the Inspecting Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

One Gray & Wood improved planer, with wooden frame, to plane 30 inches wide, 24 inches thick. Cylinder for 3 cutters, with 2 elevating screws to raise the cylinder-head, one on each side. Carriage-bed to be 96 feet long, length of carriage to be 52 feet.

Driving pulley to be on the left side, with centre shaft, pulley belting, feeding rollers, 3 full sets of knives, and one extra set of cylinders for planing boards, to be put up in complete running order, satisfactorily to the Inspecting Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Four Longley's Hoisting Machines, with chains complete—two of two tons and two of one top.

One Baxter D. Whitney's Band Saw with iron frame; wheels, 45 inches diameter, of sufficient width for a 2-inch saw and stationary tables, with counter shaft, pulleys, belting and three sets of saws, viz: two of 1 inch and one of 2 inches, to be put up in complete running order, satisfactory to the Inspecting Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

One Circular Re-Sawing Machine, R. Ball & Co.'s make, with iron frame, capable of sawing or slitting hard wood, 24 inches wide, and from 1 inch to 6 inches in thickness. Also pulleys, shafting and counter-shafting, two 60-inch circular saws, and one 50-inch, and one 40-inch.

One horizontal Drilling and Boring Machine, with boring bars, angle plates and counter shaft complete, with traverse of bar of 28 inches.

One Pipe-Cutting Machine, to cut pipe from ¼ inch up to 4 inches in diameter, with complete set of dies and bushings for each set of pipes, inclusive, with counter shaft and cutting-off rest complete.

Two upright Drilling Machines, to drill to centre of 60-inch circle, with self-operating feed complete.

One Slotting Machine, eight-inch stroke, to work to centre of thirty inches, with balanced cutting-bar, quick return motion and counter-shaft complete.

WROUGHT-IRON STEAM-PIPES.

100 feet each of ¼, ⅜, ½ and 2½ inch steam-pipes, with couplings.

200 feet each of ¾, 1, 1¼ and 2 inch steam-pipes, with coupling.

300 feet of 1½-inch steam-pipes, with coupling.

50 feet each of 3 and 4 inch steam-pipes, with coupling.

GLOBE-VALVES.

½ dozen each of best Steam Metal Globe-Valves, ¼, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches, with screwed ends.

ELBOWS OF CAST OR MALLEABLE IRON.

1 dozen each, cut with taper-thread, ¼, ⅜, ½ and 2½ inches.

2 dozen each, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 2 inches.

3 dozen each, 1½ inch, and ½ dozen each 3 and 4 inches.

TEES OF CAST OR MALLEABLE IRON.

½ dozen each, cut with taper-thread, ¼, ⅜, ½ and 2½ inches. 1 dozen each of ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches.

BUSHINGS.

½ dozen each, cut with taper-thread, ¼, ⅜, ½, 2½ and 3 inches. 1 dozen each, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches. ¼ dozen, 4 inches.

CLOSE NIPPLES.

½ dozen each, cut with taper thread at both ends, ¼, ⅜, ½, 2½, 3 and 4 inches. 1 dozen each ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches.

COUPLINGS.

½ dozen each, cut with taper thread, ¼, ⅜, ½, 3 and 4 inches. 1 dozen each ¾, 1, 1¼, 2 and 2½ inches.

UNIONS OF MALLEABLE IRON.

¼ dozen each, cut with taper thread, ¼, ⅜ and ½ inch.

½ dozen each, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2 and 2½ inches.

1 10-inch Scroll Chuck.

Bidders are referred to the Naval Constructor, Navy-yard, New-York, for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, }
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 28, 1870. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Jan. thirty-first, (31st,) 1871, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY, INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, during the year commencing April first, (1st,) 1871, and ending March 31, 1872, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2.)

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado, (either north or south of the said railway,) in the Territory of New-Mexico, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97°; also from any intermediate points on the routes above mentioned to the posts and places above mentioned.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first, (1st,) 1871.

The weight to be transported will not *exceed* 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, *and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of* $3,000, (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned,) as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1871, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks, and the information mentioned below, can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, New-Mexico.

Blanks for proposals, and information as to requirements and qualifications of bidders, will be furnished on application.

Bidders are requested to send for copy of form of contract, and information as to requirements, as they contain new provisions for the protection of the interests of the Government.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

H. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Missouri.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT- }
HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 13, 1870. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF ITALIAN OPERA.

14th-st., near 6th-av.

Lessees........................SNYDER & WHEATLEIGH

Business Manager.............................D. DE VIVO

Second Opera night, FRIDAY, Jan. 6, and SATURDAY GRAND GALA MATINEE.

TROVATORE, TROVATORE, TROVATORE,

Which has created the greatest furor on record.

Mme. ROSE CZILLAG, the finest dramatic prima donna, who has met with an unprecedented success in her grand rôle of Leonora.

Mme. GAZZANIGA, in her great part of Azucena.

Signor LEFRANC, the famous Manrico of the high C.

Signor REYNA, Count de Luna, and Signor BACELLI.

Conductor, Signor NICOLAO.

Admission $1. Reserved seats 50c. and $1 extra. Boxes, $8 and $10; Dress Circle, $1; Gallery, 50c. Sale of seats at the theatre, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,

Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.

POSITIVELY THE LAST OPPORTUNITY TO HELP OUR ORPHANS.

ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

OPEN FROM 7 TO 11 O'CLOCK P. M.

ALL THE LARGE ARTICLES:

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, CLOCKS,
BRONZES, UNITED STATES BONDS,
CHINA, PIANO, SEAL-SKIN ROBES,
&C., &C., &C.,

WILL BE RAFFLED OFF,

and an

AUCTION HELD

for all remaining goods in the Fair.

THE GRAND RAFFLE

WILL BE DRAWN TO-NIGHT.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The fifteenth annual ball for the benefit of the NURSERY, will take place under the usual management at the Academy of Music, on the evening of THURSDAY, 2d February.

CHARITY BALL.

JAN. 10, 1871, AT THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In aid of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, under the auspices of 400 ladies and gentlemen of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Tickets to be had of the managers and at the principal hotels.

Music by Graffula and Lander's Bands.

Supper by Delmonico.

Private boxes may be had by applying to Dr. Geo. F. Foote, No. 6 West 22d-st., and at the Academy of Music. President, Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Richard B. Connolly, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Mrs. Park Godwin, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. E. A. Raymond, Mrs. S. H. Wales, Mrs. D. T. Blodgett; Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Mead, Jr.; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Clews; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Raymond.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

Will lecture under the auspices of the above Association at

STEINWAY HALL,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1871,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

SUBJECT: "MEN'S RIGHTS."

Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale on and after SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at E. B. Dutton & Co.'s Bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

E. HASLER, Chairman Lecture Committee.

STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1871,

GREAT CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISS ALMA KRAUSE.

To be assisted by Miss Hebna Dingeon, Miss Rosenburg, Messrs. Candidus and Rimertz, and by the Teutonia Maennerchor, &c., &c.

Tickets at $1. For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; J. Shubert & Co.'s, No. 829 Broadway, and on the evening of the concert in Steinway Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Second concert, Saturday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.

General Rehearsal, Friday, Jan. 6, at 2½ P. M.

Academy of Music.

Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN.

Orchestra 100 performers.

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LECTURES

DR. LORD'S

UNIVERSITY COURSE.

SECOND LECTURE,

MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,

at 11½ A. M., in Association Hall.

Subject—SAVONAROLA.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES, BY REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, at the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. Subjects: JAN. 6—*Origin of Man.* JAN. 13—*Special Designs in Nature.* JAN. 20—*Relations of Natural Laws to Our Minds.* JAN. 27—*Provisions in Nature for Our Highest Culture.* Tickets for sale at Pillsbury's book-store, No. 670 6th-av., and at the door the evening of the lecture. Course tickets, $1. Single tickets, 50 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE SCIENTIFIC lecture at the Academy of Music, on FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1871, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Triumphs of Modern Surgery,* by Prof. F. H. HAMILTON, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., LECTURES on "Social Topics" to Young People, at ASSOCIATION HALL, FRIDAY EVENINGS in JANUARY. For reserved seats, apply to office (Tract Society) corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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LAST NIGHT BUT ONE, FRIDAY.
SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT,
of Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.

THE LAST
RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 1½ o'clock.

On MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH

will appear in Bulwer's historical play of RICHELIEU, which will be produced in a very superior manner, with the addition to the regular company, of

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,

who has been specially engaged, and who will appear on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, in the romantic drama of

LOVE AND LOYALTY.

Both plays will be carefully presented with NEW SCENERY, by CHAS. WITHAM and MINARD LEWIS; COSTUMES by JOYCE; FURNITURE by DEUEL; MACHINERY by DUNNE and Assistants.

The Dramatis Personæ, under the direction of MR. D. W. WALLER, will comprise

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT	as	DE MAUPRAT
Mr. SHERIDAN	as	DE BARADAS
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH	as	RICHELIEU
Mr. FENNO	as	JOSEPH
Mr. ANDERSON	as	HUGUET
Mr. PITOU	as	LOUIS XIII
Mr. PATEMAN	as	DE BERIGHEN
Mr. HOWSON	as	ORLEANS
Master SEYMOUR	as	FRANCOIS
Miss PATEMAN	as	JULIE DE MORTIMER
Miss LIVINGSTON	as	MARION DE LORME

For cast of LOVE AND LOYALTY see future advertisement.

Box-book now open. Seats may be secured six days in advance at the usual places.

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RIP VAN WINKLE,

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MONDAY, JAN. 9, TUESDAY, JAN. 10,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, FRIDAY, JAN. 13,
SATURDAY, JAN. 14,

with the company, costumes, &c., from BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Box-sheet open. Seats secured at the Academy, or at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

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FURTHER
NOTICE
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200 PRIZES VALUED AT $8,000.

ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, 1¾ karats; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch, with 18-karat Geneva Leontine, in velvet casket; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring, about 1¼ karat; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin, about 1¼ karat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1-3 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring; Lady's Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Watch; 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, elaborately set; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; 1 very fine 3-stone Diamond Ring; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; very brilliant Solitaire Diamond Ring; Diamond and Enamel Ladies' Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring; Ladies' Diamond and Emerald Gold Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin; 1 fine Enameled Watch, lady's size; 1 Enameled Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1 Diamond Ring; 50 fine Gold and Enameled Ladies' and Gents' Hunting Watches; Gold, Jet, Onyx, Carbuncle and Coral Sets; Pins and Ear-rings; Gold Chains for Ladies and Gents; Bracelets, Seal Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.

We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.

J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1870.

WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER,
WILLIAM K. CHISOLM,
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Executors.

o14-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1870.

JAMES N. POTTER, } Executors.
EDWARD R. JONES, }

au18-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. McKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September 1870.

BERNARD McFEELY, } Executors.
BERNARD McCLOSKEY, }

s23-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Poor, No. 62 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.

HUGH CASSIDY, } Executors.
GEORGE H. PECK, }

s23-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.

GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, } Executors, &c.
WILLIAM PEET, }

d2-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Old-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1870.

GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., Executor.

d30-1aw6mF*

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EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. T. W. Robertson's new play of
WAR.

"THE MOUNTING OF THE PIECE IS FAULTLESS, AND THE SCENERY IS AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH."—*Herald.*

Characters by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. GEO. CLARKE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss FOWLER, Miss BLAISDELL and Miss McCORMACK and others.

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VILLA AND GARDEN AT SEVENOAKS—Kent.

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"Laughing girls, a beautiful rural landscape, a joyful betrothal breakfast, and some ingenious appositions of comic characters pave the way excellently for the deeper tints that follow."—*Times.*

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"This is no mere dramatic tableau, but truth; and Mr. Wallack has arranged the details with his usual keen eye to picturesque effect. No histrionic scene in our memory has brought so vividly to mind as the stage of Wallack's in the second act of 'War,' Byron's famous passage in the third canto of 'Childe Harolde.'"—*Times.*

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VILLA AT SEVENOAKS.

THE LOST.

"The whole is an effective realistic transcript of actual life—an absolute reflex of the passing time. It evokes throughout the same kind of interest which the reader of the morning journal daily takes in telegraphic dispatches dated at or near the seat of the Franco-Prussian war. In fine, it has the interest of actuality."—*Herald.*

WAR
MATINEE
AT 1½ P. M.,
SATURDAY, JAN. 7.

WALLACK'S.

WAR
MATINEE.
WAR
MATINEE.
SATURDAY, JAN. 7,
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For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., *7:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Tallmans, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; 1:15, †3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and †6:15 P.M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, †3:30, 4:15, †4:30, 5:15, and †6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.	WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.

DEC. 22, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

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Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
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JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

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The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.

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SAFES.

FOR SALE.—A MARVIN SAFE, IN GOOD condition, nearly new, cost $600, will be sold at a bargain. Can be seen at No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 6.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Organization of the General Committee by the Election of Horace Greeley President—His Address.

The Republican General Committee met last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, for the purpose of organizing for the year 1871. The attendance was very large, and, though at first there was some little turmoil occasioned by differences of opinion respecting the manner in which the organization should be effected, this was soon quieted, and Mr. GREELEY was duly installed as Chairman for the current year. He then proceeded to read his address, which will be found below.

SPEECH OF MR. DAYTON.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. ASPINWALL, one of the Vice-Presidents, when Mr. ISAAC F. DAYTON rose and said: I move that the name of every member be now called, and that he take his place in the seat designated at that end toward the President's chair, and that when the roll shall have been called, the President request every person not a delegate to this Committee to withdraw from the room. I make that motion for the purpose of inducing the Committee hereafter and during its existence to meet by itself, and that persons not members of the Committee shall not be admitted. I consider the latter portion of the motion as the important part, and for that purpose I introduced it, together with the proposition that members, as their names are called, take their seats immediately opposite the President's chair.

REMARKS OF MR. FITCH.

Mr. JOHN FITCH said: I move that the latter portion of the resolution be left out. I hope we have now and forever got rid of the disturbing elements that formerly composed the Committee, and there are now several of our best friends who were our opponents, and we don't want them to be turned out.

The amendment was lost, and on the motion of Mr. CONOVER the roll was called, and each member rose while answering to his name.

The election of a Chairman for the present year was declared in order.

MR. GREELEY NOMINATED BY MR. MANIERRE.

Mr. MANIERRE said: I am about to propose the name of a gentleman for the consideration of this Committee, and I don't think it necessary to talk much to you in doing so. I think when the name is mentioned it will be recognized as a name long associated with the Republican Party of this City, State and nation, and I will simply name now for permanent Chairman of this Committee for the year 1871, HORACE GREELEY. [Cheers.] I move he be now elected by acclamation.

A SLIGHT BREEZE.

Mr. DAYTON—I propose, Sir, to say a few words with reference to this question, at this moment. We all know that a movement has been started on the part of the State Central Committee for the purpose of effecting the reorganization of the party in the City of New-York. I don't undertake to indorse that movement.

Mr. RUFUS ANDREWS—I call the gentleman to order.

CHAIRMAN—Are you speaking to the motion?

Mr. DAYTON—I am speaking to the motion, and I propose to offer a resolution with reference to the motion before I sit down.

CHAIRMAN—An amendment?

Mr. DAYTON—I am not called upon to state what that motion may be.

Mr. ANDREWS—Then I call that gentleman to order.

CHAIRMAN—The question of order is well taken.

Mr. DAYTON—The question I ask is this——

Mr. CONOVER—I rise to order.

Mr. DAYTON—I move—it is proper—to lay the resolution on the table. I propose to offer some considerations to this body why it should, this evening at least, lay the question on the table.

CHAIRMAN—The question is not debatable.

Mr. CONOVER—I stated my point of order, and until the question is taken with regard to our organization, no motion is in order.

CHAIRMAN—The question to place on the table is in order, but it is not debatable.

Mr. DAYTON—By what right did the Chairman say this meeting was called for the election of a permanent Chairman, if it is not debatable?

CHAIRMAN—I call you to order. [Cries of "Order!" and "Question!"]

MR. DAYTON BOWS.

Mr. DAYTON—I shall bow to so large and so respectable a majority; but I do insist it is not the policy of this Committee, at this time—— ["Question!"]

CHAIRMAN—The question is on the resolution, and if the motion to lay on the table is in order——

Mr. DAYTON—I move to lay the resolution on the table.

THE ORGANIZATION PROCEEDS.

The resolution was not seconded, and the original resolution was carried with applause.

On motion, the nominations of Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY for First Vice-President, ENOCH L. FANCHER for Second Vice-President, GEORGE F. COACHMAN and ANDREW LEGGETT for Secretaries, and IRA O. MILLER for Treasurer, were carried by acclamation.

Mr. GREELEY then took the chair amid great cheering, and delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF MR. GREELEY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: On the morning after our late disastrous election, I remarked that there were Republicans enough in our State for one triumphant party, but not for two. The conviction thus expressed has brought me to this meeting, and induced me to accept the position to which you have elected me. I am here in the confident trust that the feuds which have so long distracted and weakened the Republicans of this City may be stopped, and all our citizens who rejoice that the rebellion was suppressed, secession defeated and slavery abolished, may be united in one harmonious, effective organization. It will be time enough to pronounce such hopes chimerical after an earnest and general effort has been made to realize them. Assured that nine tenths of the Republicans of this City, as well as ninety-nine hundredths of the entire party, ardently desire such harmony, and impatiently demand the subversion of whatever may impede it, I cannot admit that the obstacles thereto are insuperable until I have done what I may to remove them. As my object is peace and not victory, I shall rigorously abstain from raking over the ashes of dead controversies. All know that there have been divisions and rival organizations among the Republicans of this City; none doubt that the party has been crippled and weakened by them. All know that the authority of a State Convention has been twice interposed to overbear contention and restive harmony, and that no permanent good has resulted from those well-meant interpositions. I propose that the Republicans of the City shall now try to do for themselves what external authority and agency have hitherto attempted without success. I cannot afford to be identified with a faction; if I act at all, it must be in the interest and with the approval of the entire party. Of such approval, this is no time and I am not the person to despair—at least, until the experiment of deserving it shall have been fully and fairly tried. I said I would not needlessly disturb the ashes of the past. "Let the dead bury their dead." I find here a General Committee of the Republican Party of our City, composed of delegates chosen by the Associations of the several Assembly districts, in accordance with the laws and usages of our party organization. The powers of the Committee or Committees of 1870 have expired by limitation; they could not be revived without a new election, which they have no longer authority to order. If this is not the Union Republican General Committee, then there is none, and the organization in this City is defunct. We are in the condition of the sufferer, who, to his friend's observation, "That is a bad cold you have," responded, "Bad or good, it is the best I've got." I do not desire to press this fact to an extent that may even seem unfair, much less ungenerous. On the contrary, I thank the Republicans who, while dissatisfied with this organization, have thus far refrained from creating a rival. I shall endeavor so to treat them that their hesitancy shall plainly appear to have been no less politic than considerate and forbearing. Let it suffice us for the moment that there is as yet but one Republican General Committee for 1871. I trust we shall so act that there will be no plausible excuse for creating another. We are quite aware that there are good Republicans in our City who took no part in the election of this Committee. I stand here to question neither the integrity nor the wisdom of their course. I will not even urge that they might have taken part had they chosen to do so. I simply ask that they tell us what they want, and I pledge my best efforts to the redress of their grievances, if they will put them in such shape that redress shall be within our power. Do they desire a fresh enrollment of the Republicans in their several districts? I am heartily for that, and will do my best to secure general assent to the proposition. For some months I have noted that the District Associations have busied themselves with the expulsion of members. It seems to me high time that they admitted a few thousands to fill their places, or there may soon be none left to expel. Let us have a fresh enrollment; let the best Republicans of whatever stripe be selected to make it; let ample time be given to it; let all possible effort be made to render it thorough and complete. And let the district enrollments so made be the registry lists for all elections of delegates to committees or conventions, until others shall be duly provided to replace them. I hear it asserted that we are a Tammany Party, and that we are organized in the interest of its plundering Ring. Such charges are to be answered not by words but by deeds. If it shall at any time be proved that any member of this Committee is acting in the interest of that infamous cabal whereof WM. M. TWEED is the embodiment, I shall move his expulsion, if no one else anticipates me in so doing. But I trust no necessity for such action will ever arise. Do they want a new election for a General Committee? Speaking for no one but myself, and without consultation with or suggestion from any one, I feel that such election can be needed only when and where a majority of the duly enrolled Republicans of any district shall represent to this Committee that they are not satisfactorily represented here, and that they desire a change. I trust that there is no gentleman on this floor who would consent to sit here and vote as a delegate, after it had been so certified, that he was not the choice of his constituents. Where the majority shall be satisfied with their present delegates, I see no reason for holding a new election, but I am open to conviction on this point. Looking to the future, I avow myself a convert to the doctrine improperly termed Minority, but which is truly Complete Representation. I would have all Republicans represented in this Committee and in every convention of our party. Suppose a district entitled to five delegates, and to have about 500 members on its roll, whereof 300 choose to be represented in one interest, 200 in another; I would have such a system and such rules for voting that the minority might choose two of the delegates, leaving but three to be chosen by the majority. I am sure that this system—just imbedded in the new Constitution of Illinois, and adopted in several localities—is destined to command universal acceptance, unless supplanted by one still better. But it is said, gentlemen, that the State Committee is about to take our City in hand, and for a third time reorganize her Republican associations. I am not here to dispute either the authority, the wisdom, or the impartiality, of that Committee. Honest men are slow to suspect the motives of others; those who want nothing but justice do not jump blindly to the conclusion that others are intent on doing wrong. I assume that our State Committee will earnestly desire to do right, and will not make haste to disorganize under the plea of reorganizing us. I am confident that it will approach us as friend meets friend, with earnest intent to dispel distrust by mutual explanations and to secure harmony by an exhibition of good faith and good will. Let me here say frankly that I, for one, shall in no case dispute the authority nor defy the mandates of the State Committee, even though it should direct that this Committee be disbanded or superseded. During nearly forty years of political activity I was never yet identified with a contesting delegation; and I am too old now to begin. I would rather represent Oregon as a regular delegate than appear from New-York as a contestant. I fully understand that the delegates chosen to our next and to any future State Convention, in accordance with the dictates (no matter how mistaken) of the State Committee, will be entered upon the official roll of that Convention, and called in their order as entitled, *prima facie*, to seats; and I shall neither attend myself, nor certify the choice of others to attend, with the hope of ousting those thus seated. Our brethren of the rural districts have already been quite enough disgusted and demoralized by such contests from the city. As to the administration of Gen. GRANT, I recognize no one as a Republican who is not grateful for its judicious, energetic and successful efforts to procure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, that keystone of our political arch whereby the fruits of our great triumph over rebellion and slavery are assured and perpetuated. That the President has made some mistakes in appointments is obvious—it would be strange, indeed, if one so inexperienced in the conduct of political affairs had wholly escaped them. Whatever blame may justly attach to this falls rightfully on us, who took him from the head of the army and made him our civil Chief Magistrate, fully aware that he had never voted a Republican ticket, if, indeed, he had voted at all. While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. GRANT will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868. Such, gentlemen, are the ideas and convictions which have impelled me to take my place among you, and accept the responsibility you have imposed upon me. Let us take care to act with substantial unanimity, and with such evident moderation and fairness that our friends throughout the State and the Union shall see and feel that we are doing our utmost to unite and strengthen the Republican Party, and animate it with well-grounded and sanguine hopes of future triumphs.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. GREELEY'S address it was moved that 20,000 copies be printed. This was amended by a motion that the address be indorsed by the Committee. The amendment was adopted and the original motion was withdrawn.

Mr. ISAAC DAYTON, in a few remarks indorsing the sentiments of the address, denounced the Tammany Republicans, and urged that this Committee should show the Republicans of the State that there was unanimity in the party in this City, and that it was impossible for any opposition to form any organization which could in the least disturb the harmony of this Committee. He commended that portion of the address which suggested that measures be taken to secure the rights of the minority. He said that the system of plurality had been the means of working much injury to the party in the City and State, for it often happened that representatives came here elected after a severe contest, in which not only the minority but the majority were sometimes overruled. Mr. DAYTON commended the address in every particular, and, referring to Gen. GRANT, said that many might have reason to be dissatisfied with him, but, taken as a whole, his administration was second to none in the whole history of the country. He has given us peace when we had war, and economy and purity where before there were reckless extravagance and dishonesty.

Mr. DANIEL D. CONOVER then moved that the Committee on Rules be continued, and it was further moved that the Committee be empowered to act on that portion of the address relating to minority representation; also that a rule be reported providing that no persons be admitted to the meetings of the Committee except those who were members of the organization. The amendments were accepted and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. CONOVER moved that a committee be appointed to consider the propriety of hiring a new hall, as this was unsuitable for the purposes of the Committee. The President appointed Messrs. CONOVER, GRIBLAY and MILLER such Committee.

The General Committee then adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Department of Docks met yesterday, and directed Superintendent KEYSER to report on the nature of the repairs now being made to the pier foot of West Thirty-eighth-street by the lessees, KANE & RYAN. Bills for dredging, repairs, tools, lumber, &c., amounting to $52,668 37 were presented by the Auditing Committee, and ordered to be paid. A petition of the Harlem Yacht Club for permission to build a boat-house at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Harlem River was referred to the Executive Committee. A few communications of no public importance were also received and referred to committees to report upon hereafter.

At a regular communication of Howard Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M., the following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year: John Gilbertson, Master; Alonzo G. Hagadorn, S. W.; Horace Metcalf, J. W.; John F. Browne, Treasurer; Alfred B. Price, Secretary; Frederick G. Gedney, S. D.; Lewis Loutrel, J. D.; James B. Fitzgerald, J. E. A. Moore, M. of C.; J. G. C. Cottier, Steward; George Warren, Marshal; John Golden, Chaplain; Seth Hart, Organist; Peter Lambert, Assistant Organist. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer exhibited a flattering condition of the affairs of this, one of the oldest Lodges of the fraternity in this City. The annual ball and reception of Howard Lodge will take place on Feb. 8 at Apollo Hall. It will be given on a scale of excellence that has always characterized the entertainments of the Lodge.

The annual meeting of the Alaska Club, of the Sixteenth Ward, was held at its rooms, No. 250 Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday evening. HUGH GARDNER, Esq., presided. There was a very large attendance, and the condition of the Club, as exhibited in the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, was very flattering. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: HUGH GARDNER, President; Henry Comstock and W. H. Albertson, Vice-Presidents; C. G. Archibald, Secretary; Robert Armstrong, Treasurer; Samuel Reynolds, George A. Blakely and John D. McLean, Trustees. The Alaska Club partakes of both a political and a social character, has upon its roll the names of many of the most active and influential Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward, and is rapidly becoming a power in local affairs.

Justice COULTER, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, proceeded with the examination in the case of JULIA H. FREESE, a servant girl, who is accused by her mistress, Mrs. BUSHNELL, of No. 35 East Thirty-second-street, of stealing $27 worth of lace. It appears that JULIA had instituted a civil suit against Mrs. BUSHNELL for $46 of wages alleged to be due her, and she now claims that this charge of larceny of the lace is unjustly brought in consequence of that. Justice COULTER stated that he was not satisfied that a larceny was committed sufficiently to warrant him in committing the defendant for trial, but he would hold her on her parole of honor to appear in Court on Saturday, he wishing, in the meantime, to make inquiries into circumstances connected with the case which had come to his knowledge privately.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans was celebrated last evening in Zion Church, corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets. Large delegations from the various Unions of the order, which consists exclusively of colored people, were present. Rev. W. F. BUTLER, pastor of the church, and National Grand Orator of the order, delivered an impressive address, in which he expatiated on the advantages of temperance, and exhorted his hearers to join the sacred cause. Rev. N. H. TURPIN and Rev. Mr. SWERES also spoke. Several stirring temperance hymns were sung at intervals during the evening, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

We regret to learn that T. J. CONATTY, well known in this City as a revenue officer, after a painful and lingering illness, is now upon his death-bed. The disease which thus carries him off was contracted in the army, in which he served as Captain in the First Wisconsin Cavalry during the first half of the war. Mr. CONATTY was known to many as a useful and vigorous writer for the Press.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held yesterday morning, the resignations of the following patrolmen were accepted: EDWARD CONDON, Sixth Precinct; WM. J. R. PEAKE, Second; CHAS. M. FAIRFIELD, First. The following transfers were made: JOHN H. LOW and JOHN SHODY, from the Special Service Squad to the Fifteenth Precinct; JAS. O'NEILL, from the Fourteenth to the Special Service Squad. GILBERT K. W. RICHIE was appointed on the force, and assigned to the Seventeenth Precinct.

On New-Year's Night the doors and windows of the lager-beer saloon of FRED. GRAINER, No. 822 Tenth-avenue, were broken by the notorious Tenth-avenue gang. On Wednesday night JOHN YOUNG was arrested for grand larceny, and was brought up in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, where he was discharged on the larceny charge, the complainant failing to appear to prosecute. He was, however, recognized as one of the parties who broke Mr. GRAINER'S windows, and was committed in default of bail. The others have not been arrested yet.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a meeting yesterday, the President, Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN, in the chair. Dr. BETZEL was appointed House Physician at Castle Garden in place of Dr. KESSLER, and Gen. HILLYER was appointed attorney to the Board. It was decided that the surplus funds of the Commission be deposited in the Tenth National Bank, which would pay interest at the rate of five per cent. The Board then adjourned.

From an abstract of the returns of the gate-keepers at the Central Park, it is shown that 8,421,427 persons visited the Park during the year 1870, an increase of 1,070,470 over the year previous, when musical entertainments were given at the Park twice in each week. On Christmas Day 53,989 persons visited the Park, and on New-Year's Day 66,269. On the Fourth of July the number of visitors was 65,726.

An ante-mortem examination was held yesterday by Coroner YOUNG in the case of PATRICK GARVIN, the young man now in a critical condition from the effects of a blow on the head sustained at the hands of an unknown colored man in Sixth-avenue, on the night of the 3d inst. No new facts were developed, so the jury impaneled rendered an open verdict.

FREDERICK HILLMAN was held by Commissioner STILLWELL, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of passing a counterfeit $10 bill on JOHN H. SHEIL, of No. 153 West Broadway. Assistant District-Attorney SIDNEY DE KAY conducted the case for the Government.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, colored, of No. 138 West Thirty-eighth-street, was held for trial, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, for an assault upon OLIVER BROWN, also colored, of No. 3 Catharine-lane, whom he cut severely in the side with a sharp razor, during a quarrel.

The Mission-school of Mount Vernon is to be benefited this evening by the proceeds of a lecture, to be delivered in Union Hall, that village, by C. CORINNE D'ESTAING, a lady connected with the Press of this City. The subject of the lecture is "Our Ruling Loves."

Collector MURPHY has tendered to Capt. CHAS. N. BRACKETT, formerly Fire-Marshal of the Metropolitan District, and now an Inspector of Customs, the position of Chief Clerk of the Third Division (Warehouse Bureau) in the Custom-house, as a reward for faithful service.

At a meeting of the Third Assembly District Grant Club, at its head quarters, No. 375 Broome-street, last evening, resolutions recommending the formation of Grant Clubs in each Assembly District were adopted.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, GEORGE MCCARTNEY was sent to the Penitentiary for six months and was fined $50, for defrauding NELSON MOODY, of Maine, out of $72 by means of the envelope game.

BROOKLYN.

Arrangements are being made for the holding of a grand temperance mass-meeting in Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Dr. CUYLER'S,) on the evening of Tuesday next. Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Mr. P. T. BARNUM, EDWARD CASWELL, and other gentlemen of eminence, will address the meeting.

The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed by President DUTCHER on the various committees of the Republican General Committee for the ensuing year: Committee on By-laws and Rules of Order—Ludovic Bennett, Luke C. Ryder, C. M. Felt, James Jourdan, D. S. Stewart, Jacob Worth, C. B. Morton, George C. Bennett, S. F. Blatchford. Committee on Contested Seats—Arthur McCaffrey, Henry Elliott, James H. Taylor, A. B. Richardson, R. M. Whiting, Jr., John F. Ames, John T. Venus, H. S. Bellows, A. G. Williams.

Mr. ROSWELL D. KING, jeweler, at No. 63 Fourth-street, E. D., reported at the Police head-quarters, yesterday morning, that his store was robbed on Tuesday night of $6,000 worth of watches and gold chains and an equal amount of money taken from the safe, which he supposed was burglar-proof. The watch-dog, constantly kept on the premises, was found lying on the floor stupefied by chloroform. The Police are at work on the case.

In Justice RILEY'S Court, yesterday, an affray that occurred on New-Year's Eve between Officer LAYTON and Roundsman RIGGS, of the Fourth Precinct, was brought to light by each man applying for a warrant for the arrest of the other. It appears that they quarreled on Fulton-avenue, and that they beat each other's head pretty effectually with their clubs. LAYTON has resigned from the force.

The Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association have decided to erect a new building for the society at the corner of Fulton-street and Gallatin-place, opposite the site of their present building. The plans have been submitted and adopted. The edifice is to be of fine brick, with stone trimmings, and will cost $250,000.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday night a young man named LEO HUDSON was robbed and beaten at Hunter's Point in a disgraceful manner. A warrant was issued on Monday morning early for the arrest of JOHN REEDINGTON and THOMAS HUSSEY, two men implicated in the robbery, by Justice MADDEN, and, although they have been in the village every day since, no move has been made to arrest them. On the contrary, it has been reported that the matter would be hushed up, and offers have been made to HUDSON to that effect by the parties. These two men are known by the authorities as dangerous characters; but, on account of the political influence they are supposed to exert, they commonly go unpunished.

The Sunday-school celebration of the Reformed Church, Flushing, came off last evening, at the church. A very fine Christmas tree was the feature of the evening, it reaching nearly to the ceiling. The church was very handsomely decorated and brilliantly lighted. A large number of presents were distributed and some prizes.

NEW-JERSEY.

The report of the Newark Police Commission, which will be read at the meeting of the Common Council to-night, shows the number of arrests made during the past year to have been 4,666. In 1869 the number was 4,096.

A man named HERMAN MILLER committed suicide at Elizabeth, early yesterday morning, by hanging himself to a beam in ARNOLD'S comb factory. Deceased was addicted to drinking, and had attempted suicide before, having tried on Monday last to brain himself with an ax. He injured himself severely at the time, but was prevented from killing himself. Coroner GIBBS held an inquest yesterday afternoon. A verdict of suicide by hanging was returned.

A Jewess attempted to air her peculiar opinions at the Union meeting for the week of prayer, at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Newark, Wednesday night. The pastor was obliged to silence her, after she had talked a long time.

The late WM. S. FATOUTE, of Newark, left an estate of $500,000. He left no will, and the property will be divided between his wife and three daughters.

Another Interesting Action Before the Surrogate—Contest in Regard to the Will of William Beard, Deceased—The Circumstances of the Case.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS was occupied in Court, yesterday, with a hearing in the contested will case of WM. BEARD, deceased. The suit is one of some importance, as it involves the disposition of an estate amounting to about $80,000. The deceased resided in Eleventh-street, in this City, and died on the 23d day of July last, aged about sixty years. The circumstances attending his death were somewhat peculiar. Leaving home at an early hour in the morning, his body was found on the same day, floating in the North River. Whether he committed suicide or accidentally fell into the stream is unknown. The latter supposition is believed, however, from the fact that when found the body was supported by two timbers, one on each side. The remains were taken to the Morgue, and afterward identified, although in this connection some delay occurred, the published description indicating that the body was that of a much older man than the deceased. Mr. BEARD left four children to inherit his fortune, three daughters and one son, all of full age. His will, subsequently presented for probate at the Surrogate's office, divided his property between them. The instrument is now contested by the eldest daughter, Mrs. JOSEPH SMITH, on the ground that the mental state of the deceased disqualified him from executing a will. The main reasons for the contest, however, are that the estate is unequally bequeathed, a larger share being devised to the son than is considered just, he having received pecuniary aid from his father during his life-time. The executor of the will is Mr. WM. J. MERRALL, of the firm of ACKER, MERRALL & CO., and a son-in-law of the testator. Considerable testimony in the case has already been taken, but this, together with the evidence of yesterday, relates more particularly to family affairs, and is of more importance to those immediately connected with the matter than of interest to the general public. Messrs. PADDOCK & CANNON appear for the proponents of the will, and JORDAN, HINSDALE & MILLER for the contestant, in opposition thereto.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 4—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 89¼; 1865, old, 89¼; 1867, 88⅞; Ten-forties, 87¾. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 19¼; Illinois Central, 113½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull and irregular. Middling Uplands, 8d.@8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 10d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Calcutta LINSEED declining. TURPENTINE flat. LINSEED-OIL, £29 ℘ ton.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 4.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 94⅜ for the old issue of 1862.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 1½ P. M.—Consols, 92⅛ for money and the account. American Securities—Five-twenties of 1862 opened at 89⅜, and declined to 89⅛; 1865, old issue, opening at 89⅜, and declining to 89⅛; 1867s, 88⅝. Ten-forties, 87¾. Stocks steady: Illinois Central Railway shares, 114½; Erie Railway shares, 19⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is tending down; Middling Uplands, 8d.@8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; estimated sales, 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California White Wheat, 11s. 8d.; Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1 New Spring Wheat, 10s. 1d.@10s. 6d.; Winter, 11s.; Western Flour, 26s. 6d.; Corn, No. 2 Mixed, New, 31s. 9d.; Oats, 3s.; Barley, 5s.; Peas, 40s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 92s. 6d.; Lard, 58s.; Bacon, 50s. for Cumberland Cut, and 51s. for Short Ribbed Middlings.

LONDON, Jan. 5—1½ P. M.—TALLOW, 45s. 3d. HOPS steady.

MOVILLE, Jan. 5.—Arrived out the steamship Europa, of the Anchor Line.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5.—FLOUR steady; sales 350 bbls. at $6@$6 50 for Spring, $7 25@$7 75 for White, $6 75@$7 25 for Amber. WHEAT firmly held, but neglected. CORN quiet; sales 2,500 bushels New at 65c. OATS held at 54c. RYE held at 90c. BARLEY held at 75c.@95c. PEAS—None here. PORK quiet at $20. LARD quiet at 12c.@13c. HIGHWINES inactive and entirely nominal. CATTLE—Holders today manifested considerable desire to work off their stock, and quite an active trade was done at a decline of ¼c.@½c. from yesterday's prices; the receipts are heavy, being 363 car-loads, against 282 same day of last week, and this fact, together with the depressed state of the market at the East, led to the decline; the sales of all kinds reached about 750 head, as follows: 48 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,359 lbs., at $6 75; 45 do., 1,332 lbs., at $7; 32 do., 1,295 lbs., at $7; 32 do., 1,301 lbs., at $6 25; 26 do., 1,453 lbs., at $7 25; 45 do., 1,475 lbs., at $6 62½; 32 do., 1,350 lbs., $6 87½; 12 Kentucky oxen, 1,917 lbs., at $7 50; 13 do., 1,830 lbs., at $7 50; 74 Michigan Steers, 1,298 lbs., $6 62½; 20 do., 1,164 lbs., at $6 12½; 15 do., 1,580 lbs., at $7 37½; 18 do., 1,307 lbs., at $6 62½; 33 do., 1,358 lbs., at $7; 102 Illinois Steers, 1,144 lbs., at $5 50; 18 do., 1,228 lbs., at $6 20; 39 Canada Steers, 1,051 lbs., $4 37½, and 82 Texans averaging 1,100 lbs., at $5. SHEEP—Receipts light and owners firm, yet buyers decline to take hold without a commission of ¼c. from last week's prices; 368 Michigan, averaging 92 lbs., sold at $5; 155 Canada, 125 lbs., at $6 62½; 26 do., 133 lbs., at $6 50, and 53 do., 121 lbs., at $6. HOGS more active and higher; sales were made of 788 head, averaging 200 lbs. to 270 lbs., at $6 25@$6 55.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—COTTON less active and prices lower; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 800 bales; gross, 800 bales; exports, to the Continent, 104 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 12,510 bales. FLOUR quiet but very firm; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$7; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$10; Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 87½@$6 50; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT—Stock scarce; Choice White, $1 75@$1 85; Fair to Prime, $1 45@$1 70; Prime to Choice Red, $1 70@$1 80; Fair to Good, $1 40@$1 60; Common, $1 25@$1 35; Ohio and Indiana, $1 40@$1 45. CORN—Yellow firm at 76c.@78c.; White unchanged; receipts very light; stock scarce. OATS firm at 54c.@55c. RYE, 90c.@$1. Mess PORK quiet and firm at $20 50; sales, 800 bbls. at $20. BACON—More doing; Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c. HAMS, 16c.@18c. LARD dull at 12c.@12½c. WHISKY quiet at 92c.@92½c. CATTLE—Market rather more brisk, but closed without decided change from last week; first quality, 5¾c.@5¾c.; Medium, 4¼c.@5¼c.; inferior to ordinary, 3¼c.@4c.; receipts, 1,809 head; sales, 1,845. SWINE—Receipts moderate; demand fair; 9c.@9¾c.; net receipts, 3,498 head. SHEEP—Large supply; common are dull; good bring fair prices; fair to good, 4c.@5c.; good to extra, 5c.@6½c.; receipts, 2,831.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and weak at $1 10@$1 10¼ for No. 2 Spring; during the afternoon easier at $1 10⅛@$1 10¼. CORN dull at 43½c. for No. 2; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS steady at 39¼c.@39⅜c. for No. 2. RYE steady at 75c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 71½c.@72c. HIGHWINES steady at 85c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $18 50@$18 62½. LARD, 11¾c. Dressed HOGS steady at $6 80. Live HOGS active at $5 75@$6 15. CATTLE dull at $3@$6 87½. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 26,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 2,400 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR advancing, with a fair demand, at $5 60@$5 75. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 16@$1 18. CORN steady, with a moderate demand, at 53c.@54c. RYE quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK—Demand light; holders firm; asking $19 25. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; small sales at 11c.@11¼c. for Steam and Kettle. Bulk MEATS—Full prices asked; no demand. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand at 10c. for Shoulders; 11c.@11½c. for Sides, packed. HOGS in good demand, at full prices, at $6 40@$6 60; receipts, 5,500 head. WHISKY firm, with a fair demand, at 87c. Green MEATS quiet and weak; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Sides, 8¾c.@8½c. HAMS, 10¼c.@11¼c. EXCHANGE steady.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales of one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. CORN dull; sales of two cars at 79c. OATS steady; sales of 1,000 bushels of Ohio at 57c. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES, 91c. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for Bolted; $1 65 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$33, ℘ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80, ℘ ton.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR firm: Extra Winter, $4 75; Double Extra, do., $4 85@$5. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 29@$1 30. CORN declining; Mixed, 44c.@46½c. OATS quiet at 39c.@40c. BARLEY dull at 95c.@$1 05 for choice. RYE firmer at 82c. HIGHWINES steady at 89c. TOBACCO heavy. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $19. Bulk Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. BACON nominal. LARD dull at 11c. HOGS lower; sales at $5 80@$6 30. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 11,000 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR in improved demand; Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; Extra, $5@$5 25; Spring Wheat, Extra Family, $6@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio, $6 75@$7 75; Fancy, $7 50@$8. WHEAT—Prime scarce and higher; Indiana Red, $1 50@$1 55; Ohio, $1 55; Pennsylvania, $1 45; Indiana Amber, $1 58. RYE unchanged. CORN less active; Yellow at 78c.; Mixed Western, 75c.@77c. OATS sell at 55c.@57c. GROCERIES—Small business. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5.—FLOUR, Extra Spring, declined 12½c.; sales at $5. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 12½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 10½. OATS firmer at 42c. for No. 2. CORN firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 47c. RYE firm at 72c. for No. 1. BARLEY advancing; No. 2 Spring, 73½c. Mess PORK firm at $18@$18 25. Dressed HOGS steady at $6 85. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. BAGGING quiet at 25c.@26c. COTTON dull; Middling, 13½c. FLOUR quiet at $5 25. GRAIN very dull. HOGS quiet at $6 25@$6 75 for medium to choice. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $20. BACON—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. LARD, 12c. WHISKY quiet at 87c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 5.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 32; No. 2, $1 28. CORN steady, with a moderate demand; High Mixed, 51c.; Low Mixed, 49c. OATS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—5,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5.—COTTON quiet at 14⅛c.; receipts, 1,985 bales; shipments, 1,955 bales. FLOUR firm. CORN firm at 55c.@60c. OATS heavy at 51c.@52c. LARD dull and unchanged. PORK dull and nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 5.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet and 1c. lower. Strained RESIN quiet at $1 75. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 80@$3. TAR, $1 50. COTTON quiet at 13¾c. for Low Middling.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 5.—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 4,949 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,378 bales; coastwise, 1,026 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 88,471 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—COTTON weak; demand fair; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅛c.; net receipts, 9,992 bales; gross, 10,313 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,069 bales; sales, 7,400 bales; stock, 223,516 bales.

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN steady at 56c. OATS steady. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. HOGS steady at $7.

MOBILE, Jan. 5.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,186 bales; gross, 8,460 bales; exports coastwise, 560 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 55,530 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 5.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 1,736 bales; exports coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 5,150 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 5.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 456 bales; exports, coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 86 bales; stock, 2,605 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 5.—COTTON dull; Low Middlings, 14c.; net receipts, 1,731 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,031 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,441 bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 83 bales; gross, 1,239 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—COTTON opened steady, but became quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,498 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 36,492 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 5.—COTTON dull and irregular; Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; sales, 430 bales; receipts, 670 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—GRAIN very dull; no sales reported. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

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No. 625 Broadway,
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Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, at 11½ A. M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1¼ P. M.

For Havana and Mexico via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brussels	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Anglia	Jan. 7	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA AND MEXICO.

City of Mexico	Jan. 7	New-York	Vera Cruz

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 5—*In steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. R. J. Carpenter, E. W. Burton, H. J. Jones, G. S. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodchild, Nicola Azcarate, I. Calle, F. A. Babcock, Mr. Norton, Mr. Winter.

JAN. 5—*In steam-ship Samaria, for Liverpool.*—D. Chanay, G. C. Taylor, I. Carmichael, Miss S. L. Taylor, S. Furnival, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Taylor and infant.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 5—*In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Caswell and 5 children, Miss Blodge, W. S. Turner, W. H. Badeau.

JAN. 5—*In steam-ship Cimbria, from Hamburg.*—A. H. Brahe, Louis Brahe, A. Blum, H. Ritter, F. P. Lehlbach, A. Trainer, L. Brunswig, A. Merheins, Rosa Weissenbach and 3 children, Francisca Schonagel, S. Hamburger, Carl Hammer, wife and 2 children, Emile Rene and 4 children, Gertrude Hohennadel and child, Therese Jung, A. Straub, Bertha Schonfeld, Leop. Schonfeld, Caspar Kohler, wife and 4 children.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—Charles H. Noyes, Robert Maccormac, Pcs. Rull y Castanos, Jose Yglesias, Pelipe Hartmann, Francs Zalazar.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....7:25 | Sun sets.....4:48 | Moon rises...4:45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.7:08 | Gov. Island..7:57 | Hell Gate....9:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Samaria, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Corinna, (Br.,) Dryden, Charleston, Henderson Bros.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; H. Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Horatio Harris, Lovett, San Francisco, Platt & Newton.

Bark Robert Godfrey, (Br.,) Atkinson, Cork, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Clara P. Gibbs, Parker, St. Thomas, Miller & Houghton; Tiber, (Br.,) Keating, St. Thomas, Penniston & Co.; Caroline Eddy, Green, Matanzas, S. C. Loud & Co.

Schrs. S. E. Spring, Small, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Caibarien, Van Brunt & Slaght; Atlantic, (Br.,) Davidson, Cornwallis, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Ella Brown, Robinson, Savannah, Simpson & Clapp; Condova, Remington, Elizabethport, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, Liverpool, Williams & Guion. Dec. 24, lat. 51 10, lon. 18 17, passed a National steam-ship, bound W.; same time, a Cunard brig-rigged steam-ship, bound E.; 25th, lat. 50 53, lon. 22 36, a Hamburg steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores and cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Catherine Whiting, Howel, Mobile Dec. 23, with cotton, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg Dec. 22, with mdse. and 222 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Missouri, Green, Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Alexandria, (Br.,) Peace, from Naples Nov. 25, Messina 29th, Palermo Dec. 4, Marseilles 10th, Gibraltar 16th, with fruit to Henderson Bros. Has had S. E. and N. W. gales from lon. 65.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Ship Thomas Dunham, McLean, Shields Oct. 13 and Isle of Wight Nov. 1, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Was 18 ds. to the Banks, with easterly winds, and since then has had strong N. W. gales, during which stove water-casks and split sails.

Ship Alexandra, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Liverpool 62 ds., with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather to Hatteras, and has been 12 ds. N. of that point with N. W. gales.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, London Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the southern passage, and had westerly winds and fine weather up to Bermuda, and has been 13 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy N. W. gales; Dec. 28, Robt. McClintock, seaman, a native of Philadelphia, fell from the foretopgallant masthead to the deck and was instantly killed.

Ship Walter Bain, (of Greenock,) Murray, Calcutta Sé t. 12 and Sands Head 14th, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 5, St. Helena 25th, and crossed the equator Dec. 1 in lon. 31 30. Encountered a heavy N. W. gale off the Cape lasting 24 hours, during which stove bulwarks and houses on deck; had light N. E. trades and calms from lat 15 to 24 N., from thence westerly gales, and has been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark South Easter, (of Glasgow,) Landberg, Port Elizabeth 77 ds., with sheep skins, &c., to Dowley, Corners & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 22, in lon. 33, and from thence had fine weather up to lat. 23; since then have had a succession of heavy W. and N. W. gales; Dec. 23, lat. 33, lon. 69, in a furious squall, lost several sails and damaged topsail yards; 29th, lat. 37, lon. 71, experienced a revolving storm, the centre passing over the ship; barometer standing at 29 20. The S. E. is bound to Boston, but put into this port on account of stress of weather.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres Nov. 17, with hides and hair to R. W. Ropes & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 10 in lon. 40; has had fine weather up to lat. 26, and from thence heavy westerly gales; Dec. 28, lat. 34 10, lon. 72 05, had a hurricane from S. S. W. to W. S. W.; run under two lower topsails until Dec. 29, barometer 29 10 and falling; hove to under lower main-topsail, wind veering more to W.; wore ship to S., and for 8 hours it blew fearfully, but sustained no damage; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Petunia, (of Glasgow,) Johnson, Manila Aug. 4, with sugar and hemp to Weston & Gray. Passed Anjier Sept. 20; Cape of Good Hope Oct. 30, and crossed the equator Nov. 20; had very light winds from lat. 15 to 26 N., being detained one month with weather never before experienced for lightness of winds.

Bark James A. Borland, Baker, Cronstadt Oct. 26, and Elsinore Nov. 10, with rags and hemp to Wm. Ropes & Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Has been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda, with heavy gales from N. W. to S. E.

Brig Thomas Turull, (of New-Haven,) Thompson, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Has been 12 ds. from Sail Rock, with a succession of heavy gales from N. E. to N. W.; lost and split sails. Left in port brig Annie Gardner, dischg.

Brig Tartar, (of Salcombe,) Hardy, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Andrew Stuart & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bully. Crossed the equator Dec. 16, in lon. 45; has had heavy gales from N. N. W. to S. W. from lat. 22, and has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Blanche, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Morse, Milk River, Ja., 27 ds., with logwood to J. Leaycraft—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage; Dec. 20, lat 34 30, lon. 74 30, in a gale from N. W. lost foresail, main-topmast staysail and topsail.

Brig Anna, (Br.,) of Halifax, Simpson, from Aux Cays 20 ds., with coffee and logwood to Morrison & Bartow. Has been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda, with N. W. gales; lost and split sails; left bark New Republic hence dischg.

Brig Aabine, (Norw.,) Blix, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Napier & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Crossed the equator Dec. 4 in lon. 40. Had fine weather up to Bermuda, and from thence strong N. W. gales.

Schr. Vanilla, Gray, Portland, for Baltimore. Put into this port on account of head winds.

Brig Max, (N. G.,) Oltmann, Matanzas 19 ds., in ballast to master. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales, with hail and snow.

Schr. Eliza & Rebecca, Ireland, Norfolk, Va., 8 ds., with railroad ties to Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey. Was ashore 4 ds. off Chincoteague, and was obliged to put ties around the vessel to keep her from being cut through by the ice. The schr. Maria Elizabeth was ashore at the same time, and will have to discharge part of her cargo to get off. Jan. 4, off the breakwater, in a heavy gale, split foresail and lost jib.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Dunton, from Nassau 12 ds., with fruit to Jos. Enas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg; has had westerly gales entire passage; lost jibboom and split foresail; Jan. 4, lat. 38, lon. 73 25, spoke ship Ocean, from Antwerp for Philadelphia; short of provisions; supplied them.

Schr. Riga, (Nor.,) Mourtzen, from Rio Grande do Sul 7 ds., with hides to Dowley, Corners & Co.—vessel to master; had fine weather, crossed the equator Nov. 23 in lat. 40; Dec. 16, lat. 31 32 N., lon. 57, spoke bark Almena, from Calcutta for New-York.

Schr. General Putnam, Knighton, from St. Andrews, via Old Providence, 21 ds., with cocoa nuts to Jos. Enas—vessel to master. Has had westerly gales entire passage; lost and split sails; Dec. 29, lat. 32 19, lon. 78 20, spoke British schr. Arctic, for Savannah; left at Old Providence, British schr. Wanderer, for Philadelphia; next day, schr. Addie Wessels, for the coast, to load for New-York, 6 ds.

Schr. Ella Hay, Ellis, Jacksonville, 5 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales, with frequent snow-squalls the entire passage.

Schr. Gracie, Freeman, St. Augustine, Fla., 10 ds., with lumber to Walker & Co.—vessel to master. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage, and was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Snow Flake, Hammond, Virginia. Was forced to put into the Breakwater on account of the heavy gale, during which broke fore boom.

Schr. Wm. Davis, Hutchins, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. General Grant, Muncy, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Two Brothers, Hemmingway, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. W. Locke, Conklin, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maggie P. Smith, Halsey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adda A. Andrews, Kelly, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bernard, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nautilus, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Knowlton, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. Carlos Barry, Gray, New-London, for Key West.

Schr. D. A. Babcock, Babcock, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Idelia Small, Northrup, Baltimore, for Rockland.

Schr. Charles W. Washington, Hulburt, Virginia.
Schr. Louisa, Haven, Elizabethport, for Stratford.
Schr. Elizabeth M. Smith, Doane, Harwick.
Schr. Antarctic, Park, New-London, for Key West.
Schr. Chas. E. Smith, Hanson, Providence.
Schr. Leo, Roberts, Wareham.
Schr. F. P. Simpson, Fale, Virginia.
Schr. Andrew Smith, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Providence.
Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.
Schr. David S. Siner, Huntley, Fall River.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Riverhead.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Favorite, Clark, New-London.
Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Wasson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Milton, Wright, Lyme.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, New-Haven.
Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, Bridgeport.
Schr. A. Kingsland, Murphy, Noank.
Schr. Lebannah, Sims, Norfolk, Va.
Schr. John Brill, Ryan, Delaware.
Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Baltimore.
Schr. Ellen Dunfold, Raynor, New-Bedford.
Schr. Annie M. Nash, Mayo, Boston.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. P. C. Schultis, Young, Bridgeport.
Schr. Maxson Rogers, Dix, Providence.
Schr. Emily, Fountain, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Parthia and Samaria, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond. Ship Wm. F. Storer, for Liverpool. Bark St. Germaine, for Marseilles.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Arr. bark Annie Bragington, from Singapore; schrs. Kate Brigham, from London; Elizabeth Edwards, from Mobile; Abbott Lawrence, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—Arr. barks Batchelor, from Yarmouth, N. S.; Eulalia, from Havana; brigs Salvador, from Cardenas; Fannie Butler, from Belfast; schr. Elias Moore, from Baltimore. Sld. steamers Georgia, for New-York; Maryland, for Baltimore; ship Cashmere, for Gulf of Mexico; brig Mary E. Rowland, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 5.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore bark Cricket, from Rio; brigs Mississippi, from Demerara; Red Wing, from Rio; Eliza Henrietta, from Montevideo. Passed out brig H. G. Berry, for Cuba. Sld. bark Mmero, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 5.—Sld. bark Chineserin, for Boston.

Passed out, brig Maggie Vail, for Aspinwall; ship Bavaria, for Rotterdam.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 3.—Arr. brig Stockton, Malaga, Oct. 8, for New-York; has been 58 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with westerly gales; crossed the Gulf Stream five times; carried away tiller and sprung rudderhead, lost jib and upper topsail yard, split sails and stove bulwarks. Spoke Nov. 18, in lat. 37 55, lon. 62 30, bark Caroline Leverett, 65 ds. from Greenock, for Baltimore, with both lower topsail yards and foreyard gone, and loss of sails—wanted assistance.

The Stockton was boarded this morning off Gay Head and supplied with provisions by the United States revenue cutter Moccasin, Capt. Baker.

Sld. schrs. Lookout, Nellie Doe and Hattie Ellen.

Wednesday, Jan. 4, A. M.—Arr. schr. George W. Pierce, Baltimore, Salem.

Passed by—Schr. Frank Atwood, Boston, Tangier.

Sld.—Schrs. Joon M. Fiske, Lizzie W. Hannum, Roena Arabell, Hiram Tucker, Emily A. Bartel, Richmond, William Rice, F. M. Freeman, Alice, O. H. Robinson, J. M. Fitzpatrick, Yankee Boy, H. W. Pierce, Crown Point, Henrietta Simmons, Samuel Knights, Sammie S. McKown, Sarah Maria, City Point, Nil Disperandum, Alice P. Higgins, Hero, Defiance, R. R. Higgins, Thomas Mix, Laconia, and Sidney C. Tyler.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 5.—Arr. ships Jas. B. Bell, from Bermuda; Anna Bella, from Liverpool; bark Saleta, from Matanzas.

Cld. bark Douglas Castle, for Liverpool; ship Belvidere, for Liverpool; schrs. Marian Draper, for Providence; J. P. Allen, for Jacksonville; Nicanor, for Cardenas; steam-ship General Barnes, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Sld. the whaling bark John Howland, loaded with oil, for New-Bedford.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 5.—Cld. steamer Rattlesnake, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Dec. 15, by bark La Plata, (of Salem,) in lat. 10 06, lon. 48 52, ship Beverly, from Calcutta for Boston, 90 ds. out; 23d, lat. 26 20, lon. 66 30, bark Petunia, (Br.,) from Manila for New-York, 160 ds. out; 26th, lat. 30 30, lon. 67 10, ship Themis, (Br.,) from Liverpool for New-York, 48 ds. out; 30th, lat. 34 55, lon. 70 44, passed bark Lincoln, from New-Orleans for Hamburg.

Dec. 26, by ship Thomas Dunham, in lat. 33 08, lon. 73 45, passed bark Evanell, from Charleston for Liverpool.

Nov. 20, by bark South Easter, (of Glasgow,) in lat. 28, lon. 31, spoke schr. Mayras, hence for Santos, 49 ds. out.

Nov. 18, by ship Walter Bain, in lat. 31 32, lon. 70 15, spoke ship Carl Milberg, (Br.,) from Callao for Hampton Roads; 29th, lat. 34 32, lon. 71 30, spoke ship St. James, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Oct. 20, by bark Petunia, in lat. 23 10, lon. 64 15, spoke bark Campbell, (Br.,) bound S.

Nov. 27, by ship Plymouth Rock, in lat. 30 30, lon. 38 15, exchanged signals with bark Isabel, steering S.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

LISBON, Jan. 2.—Brigantine Goodwin, New-York, for Oporto, put into the Tagus leaking, having lost her bulwarks.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Ship New Dominion is ashore on Wash Sands, and will probably become a wreck.

MIDLAND BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT	$6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS	600,000
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES	6,900,000
TOTAL	$14,000,000

EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $43,709 17, equal to $524,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $375,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of $899,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $449,755 02, which is $214,555 02 in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
NORTHERN
PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
Secured by First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.
SAFE, PROFITABLE, PERMANENT.

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons, $100, $500, $1,000; Registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government Bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American Gold Coin, at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, 1st of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad, fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bondholders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales are used in purchasing and canceling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding First Mortgage Bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income, and obtain a more permanent investment, that they can [illegible] ing a perfectly reliable security, that [illegible]

United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5¼ per cent. currency interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would realize only 4½ per cent., or if in three years, only [illegible] per cent., as the present premium would be [illegible] sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30s selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax.* $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30s will yield per year in gold, $80 30. Here is a difference in annual *income of nearly one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided by the sale to stockholders of some Six Millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the track is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the 1st of August next this important section of the road will be in operation. In the meantime, orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring; and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 1.10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

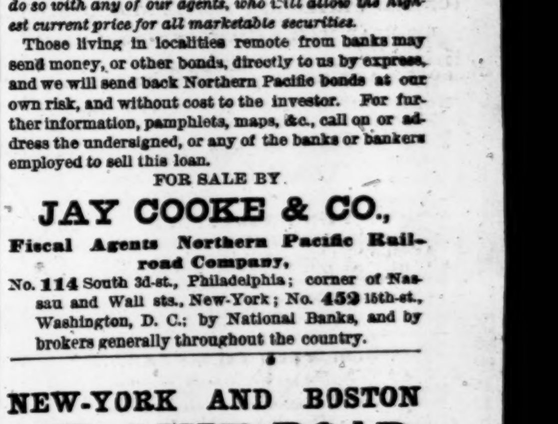
HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest bank or banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. *Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.*

Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
No. 114 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; corner of Nassau and Wall sts., New-York; No. 452 15th-st., Washington, D. C.; by National Banks, and by brokers generally throughout the country.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the position of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE
NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic
RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will give it a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and the valuable franchise of the road. They are issued at about one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CITY STOCKS,
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,
SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-75.
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.
P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPER.